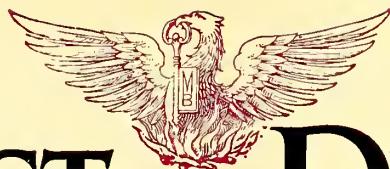


The



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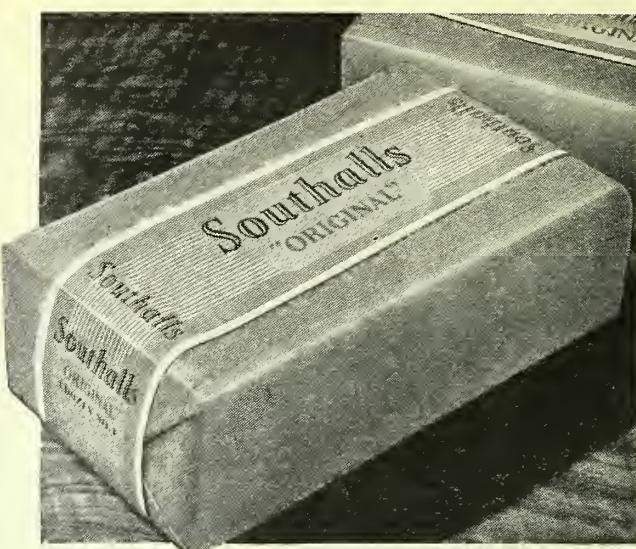


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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

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*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 160 November 28, 1953 No. 3849

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES
28 ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2
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The
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 160

NOVEMBER 28, 1953

No. 3849

Pharmacists' Retention Fee

COUNCIL DECIDES ON £3 13s. 6d.

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has decided to reduce the retention fee from the proposed £4 4s. (C. & D., October 3, p. 337) to three-and-a-half guineas. Members under seventy who are not regularly engaged in the practice of pharmacy are to pay a fee of two guineas. Such members over seventy will continue to be exempted from paying any fee.

The new proposals are contained in a statement issued by the Council on November 25. In it the Council explains that the increase in members' retention fee to £2 and the premises fee to two guineas in 1945 did not suffice for long to meet the Society's expenditure which, owing to rising costs, had increased substantially during the war years and has continued to increase since. The financial surplus of the Society soon began to decline, and in 1951 a deficit occurred. It increased in 1952, and will be only partly met in 1953 by the addition to the premises fee. Recently it has not been possible to augment the building fund and the Society has virtually no general reserve fund. Examination fees have not been increased since pre-war days as the Council have felt that if it could be avoided, the Society ought not to be financed in that manner. The fees no longer show a surplus. Except with publications, expenses are approximately double the pre-war figure while the corresponding income has not increased by anything approaching that amount. The Society has been kept going by drawing on the Building Fund and by the surplus on the publications account due to an improvement in the finances of that section of the Society's activities.

In proposing that the new fee should be four guineas the Council had in mind the desirability of overcoming rapidly the present unsatisfactory position of the reserve funds; providing sufficient income for existing activities, with a margin for needed development, as far ahead as could be foreseen; and stabilising the fee income for the future. The decision to reduce the proposed new fee will ensure for the Society for a shorter term an adequate income but will not give the Council the same freedom of action in the management and promotion of the Society's affairs.

SULPHURIC ACID

Customs duty reimposed

THE Treasury has made an Order (published as Statutory Instrument

1953, No. 1696) reimposing a customs duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on sulphuric acid and oleum from November 25. The duty was withdrawn on May 24, 1951, when scarcity of sulphur hampered the production of domestic sulphuric acid, to stimulate imports.

BRISTOL CO-OP Union dispute ended

THE dispute between the Bristol Co-operative Society, Ltd., and the Union of Shop, Distributive, and Allied Workers (C. & D., November 14, p. 481) ended on November 19 with a decision by the Society that all its employees must be members of a union affiliated to the T.U.C. In a statement issued on that day the management committee of the Society said that in coming to its decision it realised that to accede to the trade union request might result in the eventual closing down of the Bristol Co-operative Chemists, Ltd.

WARNING TO DOCTORS Penal Committee's Statement

PROFESSOR Sir David Campbell (president of the General Medical Council) said at the opening of the council's session in London on November 24 that during the past two years the Disciplinary Committee had been called on to hold inquiries into fraudulent dealings by registered medical practitioners engaged in general practice under the National Health Service.

"The Penal and Disciplinary Committees have reason to believe, in the light of information brought to their notice from time to time, that the cases in which inquiries have already been held are not the only cases in which a practitioner has wrongfully obtained sums of money from the executive council, or has improperly demanded and accepted fees from patients on his National Health Service list," he said. He warned the whole profession of the gravity of offences of that nature.

P.A.T.A. ELECTION Contest in two sections

THERE will be a contest in only the manufacturers' and retail sections of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association in the council election of the association for 1954. Voting papers to be issued on December 1 will be returnable by December 15. There are five candidates (*=retiring member) for the four manufacturer vacancies:—*The British Drug Houses, Ltd.; H. W. Carter & Co., Ltd.; *J. Grossmith & Son, Ltd.; Thomas Marns,



CAMERA CLUB MEETS IN A PHARMACY: Members of the Malvern Ciné and Camera Club in session recently at a meeting that was held in the shop of Savory & Moore, Ltd., Malvern. The accommodation was made available to them at short notice when lighting failed in the meeting place that had been arranged.

Ltd.; and *John Steedman & Co. There will be no contest in the wholesale section, the following candidates having been returned unopposed:—*Barclay & Sons, Ltd.; *Ferris & Co., Ltd.; May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.; *Smith & Sons (Norwich), Ltd. There are six candidates for the five vacancies in the retail section:—Messrs. H. R. Brown, Skipton, Yorks; *C. S. Challinor, Castleford, Yorks; *A. R. Cross, Enfield Highway, Middlesex; *C. H. Foster, London; *W. T. Stoyle, Beckenham, Kent; and G. H. Walker, Birmingham.

PLANS FOR B.I.F.

Company to be formed to run it
THE Government has accepted the recommendations of the main industrial organisations on the future of the London section of the British Industries Fair. Responsibility for the fair will be transferred after next spring to a new non-profit-making company. A board of trustees will be formed from nominees of the Federation of British Industries, the National Union of Manufacturers, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and probably the T.U.C. The Government will be represented by one delegate. The trustee group will appoint the management board of the B.I.F. The Government will, however, continue to make a grant for the time being for the financing of publicity. The proposals were announced by Mr. D. Heathcoat-Amory (Minister of State at the Board of Trade) in Parliament on November 24.

"BASIC PACKS" SCHEME

Fresh supply of claim forms

THE Ministry of Health has informed Executive Councils that fresh supplies of the form on which chemist contractors can claim payment for proprietaries at a rate higher than that allowed under the "basic packs" system (see *C. & D.*, May 23, p. 532) are now available. Because the form has not been used by the majority of contractors there will be no general issue by the Councils but a limited distribution to those contractors who have so far submitted claims under the system and whose names have been supplied by the Pricing Office. Other contractors will be expected to make application to their Executive Council if and when they have exhausted their initial supplies of the form. A notification of the new arrangement is being sent to each chemist contractor.

MANX HEALTH SERVICE

Cost to be investigated

TYNWALD, the Isle of Man Parliament, decided on November 18 that, in view of the Island's financial position, the Manx Health Services Board should investigate the cost of the Island's Health Services and report on the possibility of savings. A proposal calling for the exclusion from the scheme of all persons above an income group to be specified; the setting up of clinics to deal with all medical, dental and optical diagnosis and treatment; and a charge for subsistence to all in-patients in hospitals; was defeated.

SWINE FEVER

Vaccination scheme

TO secure a wider regular use of crystal violet vaccine against swine fever a scheme due to commence on December 15 will enable pig breeders to have their pigs regularly vaccinated against swine fever with the vaccine by veterinary surgeons at standard fees, and breeders participating in the scheme will be entitled to describe their stock as a "registered vaccinated herd." The scheme has been drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in consultation with the British Veterinary Association and the National Farmers' Unions of England and Wales and Scotland. It will be reviewed in a year's time. The vaccine is to cost 2s. 3d. for a dose of 5 c.c. (for a small pig) and 4s. 6d. for a dose of 10 c.c. (for a large pig) and those charges are to be passed on to the pig breeder by the veterinary surgeon (by whom the supplies are to be distributed).

NEW FLY PEST

Eradication measures

IN an attempt to destroy an infestation of *Coelopa* flies that is afflicting the beaches of Brighton, the Brighton County Borough Health Department has been spraying the beaches with gamma BHC, DDT, lindane and chlordane. Gamma BHC and DDT have been used for surface spraying and all four insecticides for fogging the beaches in depth in an endeavour to eradicate the larvae. In the House of Commons on November 24 Mr. H. S. Johnson asked the Minister of State for War if he was aware that *Coelopa frigida* was now infesting a 150-mile stretch of beach, and that they were advancing on London, that they travelled at the rate of eight miles a week, and at that rate would be in the centre of London within three weeks. Would the Government treat it as a matter of national importance and co-operate by lending troops and flame throwers. Mr. A. A. H. L. Marlowe suggested that the matter presented the possibility of an epidemic unless urgent action were taken.

LOCAL NEWS

Housing Estate Shops to Let

OXFORD City Council are inviting tenders for a seven-years' lease of seven shops on their Barton housing estate at Headington, one of the shops being for a pharmacist. Each unit comprises shop, store, indoor toilet, yard and garage. Successful tenderers will each have the option of a conditional tenancy of a three-bedroom maisonette above the shop at a rent of £1 15s. a week, exclusive of rates. The latest date for the receipt of tenders is December 6.

Pharmacy Damaged by Fire

DAMAGE estimated at more than £10,000 was caused when a fire broke out at the branch of Boots, Ltd., at 185 High Street, Newmarket, on November 4. The whole of the first and second floors of the premises were affected. The premises were only re-

cently rebuilt after damage by bombing during the war. The cause of the outbreak is not yet known.

Liverpool Publicity Association

THE Lord Mayor of Liverpool (Alderman W. John Tristram, M.P.S., J.P.) (immediate past president of the Pharmaceutical Society) was among the official guests received by Mr. W. John Merrick, M.P.S., at the annual dinner dance of the Liverpool Publicity Association in Liverpool recently.

No Tenancies for Multiples

DARLASTON, Wednesbury, Staffs, Urban District Council has decided to exclude multiple stores from tendering for tenancies of shops on its new housing estates, but has agreed to sell sites on the Bentley estate to multiple firms who wish to erect their own shops.

SCOTTISH NEWS

Fog Masks Added to Drug Tariff

THE two types of masks for protection against smoke-polluted fog (*C. & D.*, November 21, p. 505) have been added to the Scottish Drug Tariff.

Girls Burned by Formic Acid

TWO girl assistants employed by the New Apothecaries Co., Ltd., Glasgow, were burned about the legs recently, when a bottle of formic acid fell from a shelf and burst beside them.

B.C.G. Vaccination

PERTH and Kinross County Council and Perth Town Council have decided to start B.C.G. vaccination of children about to leave school.

IRISH NEWS

Ulster Associates' Section

THE tenth annual meeting of the Associates' Section of the Ulster Chemists' Association was held in Belfast recently. Messrs. C. L. Gordon-Rattie and H. G. Campbell (president and vice-president, respectively, of the Ulster Chemists' Association) were present by invitation and both addressed the meeting. The annual report of the Associates' Committee, and the financial statement were adopted. The chairman (Mr. J. Kerr) said that at the beginning of the Section's second decade it was essential for progress in the next ten years to be as spectacular as in the past. He commended to associates a recruiting drive which the Committee proposed to commence in the near future and recommended a more active interest in pharmaceutical politics. During discussion on the proposed Shops Amendment Bill various proposals were made to enable the Committee to negotiate certain points affecting the right of staff to a half-holiday. The chairman declared the following members elected to the Associates' Committee:—Messrs. J. Kerr, E. G. Mackle, Ph.C., E. R. Wightman, B. Campbell and Miss C. Bradley (newly nominated member). The meeting approved a rule providing for the appointment of honorary members to the Associates' Section at the discre-

tion of the Associates' Committee by unanimous agreement of its members; and an amendment to Rule 15 of the Associates' Section's rules, increasing the pharmaceutical chemist representation to the Committee from eight elected to ten members, was also approved. Mr. G. E. McIlhagger voiced hospital pharmacists' appreciation of negotiations carried out on their behalf by the Associates' Committee. A vote of thanks was passed to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland for permitting the meeting to be held in their rooms. At the November meeting of the Associates' Committee, the following officers for 1953-54 were elected:—Chairman, Mr. G. E. McIlhagger; Vice-chairman, Mr. E. R. Wightman; Secretary, Mr. J. E. Morley; Treasurer, Mr. T. McClure; Assistant treasurer, Mr. B. Campbell. It was agreed to invite Mr. H. R. Kelly to act on the Committee, and the following applications for associateship were approved:—Pharmaceutical Chemist, Mr. J. H. White; Assistants, Messrs. J. B. Connor, C. Breslin, and C. P. Smith; Apprentice, Mr. H. D. McIlroy.

Purchasing Schemes Warning

THE Secretary of the Irish Drug Association (Mr. Brendan R. Smith), has issued a reminder to members of the Association not to allow their names to be placed on any guild or purchasing scheme lists. Promoters of such guilds are actively canvassing shop-keepers and pharmacists endeavouring to get them to participate in their price-cutting schemes.

President as Guest of Honour

AT the 1953 annual joint dinner of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, the Society of Chemical Industry and the Chemical Society, held in Belfast on November 13, Mr. W. H. Boyd (president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland) and Mrs. Boyd, were guests of honour. Sir Harry Jephcott (chairman, Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.) and Lady Jephcott, were also present at the dinner.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Razor Blades Stolen.—A lorry containing 2,199,000 razor blades and 18,984 razor sets, consigned to Scandinavia, was stolen from Millwall Docks, London, recently.

Dental Formulary Amendment.—A first amendment to the Dental Practitioners' Formulary, 1952 has been published by the Pharmaceutical Press and the British Medical Association. It brings the formulary into line with the British Pharmacopoeia, 1953. Eleven new preparations are added.

Donations to Universities.—Recent donations to Leeds University include the renewal for a further two years of £750 a year from the Wellcome Research Laboratories and £315 from Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., for the department of pharmacology. The Empire Rheumatism Council has offered to contribute £3,000 yearly to a chair of rheumatology at Manchester University.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Kretek Cigarettes

The first of the two words at the head of this paragraph does not appear in my Dutch dictionary, though vouched for as of Indonesian origin in a paragraph on p. 520; probably it is a dialect term. Cigarettes containing a high proportion of comminuted cloves may well be an acquired taste. Any attempt to introduce them in this country might bring vendors into collision with the Board of Customs and Excise. Some years ago you informed an inquirer that it was an offence to "cut, grind, pound, colour, stain, dye or manufacture any leaves, or any herb or plant, moss or weed, or any other matter or material to imitate or resemble tobacco or snuff, or to prepare any of the said articles, matters, or materials to be mixed with or to be added to tobacco or snuff." Probably the warning remains in force. Herbal smoking mixtures not thus treated are in another class. One goes into a garden, I assume, selects any leaves that take the fancy, dries, mixes and smokes them. I have seen a few recipes for such mixtures, and have tested a few of the products; but the difference between the flavour of these and that of any tobacco that I know has been wide.

David Waldie

Your article on the Bold Street pharmacy of Clay & Abraham, Ltd., in Liverpool (p. 523) rightly stresses the experiment of David Waldie in making chloroform about the year 1840. The compound had been discovered on the Continent ten years earlier. In a monograph presented at the 1934 meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Mr. J. P. Gilmour assembled the main facts of Waldie's connection with Dr. J. Y. Simpson of Edinburgh, and with samples prepared in that city by Mr. Hunter of Duncan, Flockhart & Co., and in London by Mr. Edward Northway Butt, then an apprentice and afterwards a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council. All these samples were supplied in 1847. As your narrative indicates, Waldie was unlucky. At that time he was chemist to the Liverpool Apothecaries' Company; his success in obtaining chloroform free from alcohol was neutralised by a fire that destroyed the company's laboratory. In a letter to John Abraham of the Bold Street firm in 1871, he thanked him for trying to obtain the degree of credit to which he, Waldie, thought himself entitled, and suggested that Dr. Simpson had given him less than his due in this respect. In 1922 a memorial loving cup, purchased by funds subscribed, was presented to the town of Linlithgow, where Waldie lived at one time (C. & D., 1922.II.3).

Two Reprints

Two reprints that have arrived from the United States may be commended to the attention of educationists and others interested in research. The first reprint, from Vol. 8 No. 8 of the *Food Drug Cosmetic Law Journal*, is headed "Authoritative English-Language Drug Compendia Supplementing Pharmacopœias", the authors are Dr. George Urdang and Dr. Gleen Sonnedecker. Some British readers may be surprised to learn that "the *Pharmacopœia of the United States of America* has never been an 'official' pharmaceutical standard in the sense in which this term has generally been understood . . . the government neither issues it nor accepts the responsibility for its contents." It is added that the U.S.A. is "the only country in the world having two books legally recognised as far as the standards for allopathic drugs are concerned." A further distinction between the *Pharmacopœia* of the United States and that of the United Kingdom is mentioned; responsibility for the former is shared by "all the professions, the pure and the applied sciences, the governmental agencies and the trade organisations . . ." The second of the American reprints referred to is from Vol. 4, pp. 171-200, of *Chymia*. In it Dr. Sonnedecker has carried out the laborious task of investigating the scientific background of chemistry teachers in U.S.A. pharmacy schools during the nineteenth century. The author is to be congratulated on the completion of an exacting study.

STATISTICS FROM CLINICAL RECORDS

Doctors co-operate in Ministry inquiry

FOLLOWING discussions with the Ministry of Health, and with the advice of the Registrar General's Advisory Committee on Medical Nomenclature and Statistics, the General Register Office made arrangements for instituting early in 1951 a pilot inquiry into the collection and analysis of medical records kept by a small number of general practitioners. A report just published (*Studies on Medical and Population Subjects*, No. 7; General Practitioners' Records, H.M. Stationery Office, 8s. 6d.) deals with the first twelve months of the inquiry, which is still continuing. The primary objective was to determine to what extent general

practitioners' clinical records could be used as a source of general morbidity statistics, and to study the problems associated with this use of those records. Only National Health Service patients were included in the survey.

Altogether, 27,365 patients were included in the survey. The consultation rate for males was lowest in the age-group 15 to 44, and increased thereafter with advancing age. In the case of females, however, the rates increased with age from childhood upwards. Except in childhood (0 to 14 years) the rates for women were higher at each age than for men. There were marked differences in the consultation

rates in different practices, the averages ranging from 2.9 to 4.7 consultations a patient during the twelve months, but there was no evidence to suggest that consultations are generally more numerous in urban than in rural practices. Diagnoses for which the consultation rates for males were higher than for females included coronary disease and angina pectoris, influenza, bronchitis, ulcer of stomach and duodenum, and lumbago. Diagnoses recorded more often for females than males included diabetes, psychoneurotic disorders, migraine, chronic rheumatic heart disease, varicose veins, appendicitis, "rheumatism," depression, etc.

The most common causes of patients seeking consultation included the common cold (6,920 consultations) and bronchitis (nearly 9,000).

PAST FIVE YEARS IN PHARMACY

Policy No Longer For Retail Section Only

THE inaugural meeting of the session of the Glasgow and South-western Scottish branch of the Pharmaceutical Society in Glasgow on October 14, was addressed by Miss M. A. Burr (a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council). MISS BURR emphasised the responsibilities which the past five years had brought to pharmacy. Pharmaceutical policy was no longer framed with only the retail section in mind. Chiefly because of the introduction of the National Health Service the profession had grown much closer to allied professions. A strong liaison had been formed also with Ministries and Government Departments, and all those bodies had to be considered in forming new policies. The Council wished to promote a uniform training for pharmacists. That plan had advanced greatly during the past five years, and in her opinion, it now provided not only a scholastic course but a cultural training. The Council wanted to produce not only good pharmacists but good citizens who were acquainted with people in other professions and knowledgeable of their viewpoints. Miss Burr referred to the handbook available for apprentice masters and urged that each member of the profession should make himself conversant with the regulations for that training so that advice and information to intending entrants could be given. Miss Burr gave details of the travelling scholarship and the research grants available, which she believed would add to the prestige of pharmaceutical training. The Ethical Committee, said Miss Burr, looked after the professional aspects of pharmacy. At the annual meeting in May (C. & D., May 23, p. 513), the statement on Matters of Professional Conduct was approved and she thought it was a well-considered decision. All criticisms made by branches were considered not only at monthly meetings of the Council but at special meetings held to deal with the influx of reports. The result was a document on which members had deliberated carefully and it could be revised or added to and it was a voluntary attempt on the part of pharmacy to put its own house in order. International contacts during the past five

years had increased and the visit of the Society's president to America and Australia would have far-reaching results. A number of the meetings of the International Federation of Pharmacy had taken place and much good work had been done on the cultural relationship between Britain and France.

In Scottish pharmacy, one of the most outstanding events had been the centenary of the Scottish Department.

Pharmacy was on the upgrade. The passing of the Pharmacy Bill through

both Houses of Parliament emphasised by how much professional status had advanced.

Miss Burr presented the following prizes to students of the School of Pharmacy, Royal Technical College, Glasgow:—Kinnimont prize, Ian F. Stanhope; Taylor Memorial prizes, Isobel M. Beswick, John S. Pringle and James R. Greig; Evans Medical Supplies, Ltd., prize, James R. Greig; Boots, Ltd., prizes, James Paton and Frederick Holt; Branch medal, John McShefferty.

PHARMACY ACT FINES

AT Eilesmere Port, Ches, magistrates' court, recently, Leonard Bernard Cally, proprietor of a general stores, was summoned for selling cloudy ammonia without licence and with failing to have his name and address on the bottle. Harold Shaw Tilston, general ironmonger, was summoned for selling a bottle of Sanizal without licence and with failing to have his name and address on the bottle. A weights - and - measures inspector assured the magistrates that both defendants were in ill health and that their assistants had overlooked renewal of the licences which they had held for a number of years. Each was fined 10s., plus analyst's fee of £1 1s. on the first charge and 10s., on the second.—In a case at Stroud, Glos, magistrates' court on November 6, a plea by the prosecuting solicitor that the proceedings should not be allowed to reflect adversely on the managing director of the company concerned, or on his professional skill, was endorsed by the chairman when giving the decision of the bench. The case was one in which Beetham & Clarke (Painswick), Ltd., New Street, Painswick, Glos, were summoned on two informations with having sold poison (a derivative of barbituric acid) in authorised prescriptions without the supervision of a registered pharmacist. The company was fined £5 on each of the two summonses and ordered to pay £5 5s. costs. For the Pharmaceutical Society it was stated that, on September 3, an inspector under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act had visited the premises at Painswick

and found that an unqualified but experienced assistant was in charge. He learned that the qualified pharmacist normally in charge was away on holiday and that there was no other qualified chemist on the premises. At his request he was shown prescriptions that had been dispensed that day and found that in respect of two of them, the doctors had prescribed sedative poisons. It was admitted that when the prescriptions were made up there was no registered pharmacist on the premises. The inspector later saw the managing director (Mr. J. L. Goulder) who explained that, not only was the pharmacist usually in charge of the shop on holiday, but that he had given another qualified chemist on the staff a holiday prior to his starting his national service. A third pharmacist who spent part of his time at Painswick was doing hospital dispensary work at the time. Mr. Goulder was himself a member of the Pharmaceutical Society and a respected and eminent member of the profession, and it was with a good deal of reluctance that the Society, which had the duty imposed on it to enforce that part of the Act, had brought the proceedings. Entering pleas of guilty to the two summonses, defending solicitor said that the company had another shop at Cheltenham. Normally there were four pharmacists on the staff. Had it not been for a generous impulse on the part of the managing director to give a holiday to one of the chemists who was shortly starting his national service, the breaches of the law would not have occurred.

A PRESCRIBING-ECONOMIES COMMITTEE

A Bristol Innovation and How it Works

THE medical profession's contribution to economy in prescription and treatment was discussed at a Health Services Conference held in London on October 30. The opener of the discussion was Dr. A. M. G. Campbell (consultant, the Bristol United Hospitals, and lecturer in medicine, University of Bristol).

The Use of Drugs in Hospital

Dealing with drug economy in hospitals, he said that at the Bristol Royal Hospital an economy committee consisting of a physician, a surgeon, a paediatrician, a pathologist and the pharmacist, with power to co-opt other members had been formed. The "chief dispenser" outlined each month the cost of individual items, the pros and cons for the expenditure were aired, and if any expenditure was thought excessive, steps were taken to try to curtail it. The committee saved about £1,000 a year, and he thought that every hospital should have such a committee. The committee was permanent. It had tried to instruct residents, medical officers, and students in the correct use of drugs, particularly antibiotics, and, among other measures, a booklet had been prepared, with the co-operation of all members of the staff, that outlined the essential use of each drug and showed its cost. At the hospital, antibiotics, vitamins and hormones constitute a very large percentage of the total bill. By regular inquiry into the expenditure on various compounds over a month, the committee had been able to check any sudden increase in expenditure due to an increase in the prescribing of those drugs. By careful instruction of nurses in the amount of spirit or iodine that they put into the gallipots and enforcement of rigid economy in the use of dressings, bandages, etc., spirit and antiseptics, the hospital also saved a large sum of money annually, without detriment to the patient.

Economy in General Practice

The general practitioner was much more likely to prescribe a drug that could be given by mouth than one that must be injected. He was also more likely to be influenced by proprietary literature and by the various blotting paper advertisements that he received by post.

"One chemist in Bristol told me," the speaker said, "that after the visit of one of the travellers for a particular proprietary firm to doctors in the neighbourhood, the use of two of the firm's proprietary preparations mounted considerably during the next month." Many proprietary compounds were essential for the well-being of the patient. The existence of large firms was essential, as a large amount of medical research was carried out by them. It was only the less reputable firms "that really do a disservice to medicine." A preparation of folic acid, liver and iron, was "quite useless" in the treatment of

any form of anaemia and yet was extensively used in general practice, and "needless to say, it is well advertised."

In a busy practice it was easier to remember one name and it had become a habit to do so. It might be

worth while for the Ministry of Health to consider that point in connection with proprietary and pharmacopœial compounds.

The speaker recommended that the College of General Practitioners should interest itself in the question of economy and the correct use of drugs. It could carry out control tests in the use of proprietary and B.P. compounds, comparing their efficacies.

LEICESTER SCHOOL PRIZE-GIVING

Congratulations from the Society's Vice-president

THE annual distribution of prizes at the School of Pharmacy, Leicester College of Technology, was held at the College on November 5 in conjunction with a meeting of the Leicester Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. Miss G. M. Shirley (Branch chairman) was in the chair, and about 100 persons were present. Miss SHIRLEY, speaking as a former student of the School, said it had produced some fine pharmacists for all branches of the profession. She stressed the value to the profession of the ability of, say, a manufacturing pharmacist to consult with a pharmacist in another field (say a hospital) on any problem with which the latter was more qualified to deal. The Leicester School had always shown its belief in that spirit of co-operation.

The principal of the College (Mr. R. E. Wood) said that the most noteworthy individual success at the School during the session had been the winning of the Pharmaceutical Society's Pereira medal by Mr. A. W. Cuthbert. There had been seven successes in the London B.Pharm. degree final examinations. Arrangements for teaching degree students were being modified so that students could enter for the honours degree. That meant increased staff and laboratory provisions.

MR. C. GUNN (head of the School), said in his report for the session that, of sixteen students who had entered for the Intermediate degree examination twelve had passed. Students for the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination had been less satisfactory: it had been necessary to hold an examination at Easter to determine who should sit for the Society's examination. In the final examination there were many referred candidates. The result in the final B.Pharm. examination was the best achieved by any school of pharmacy in the Provinces. For the first time in five years the Umney prize had not been awarded to a Leicester student. Research projects being carried on at the School included work on the problem of fungistasis.

Enrolment for the session was the highest ever. There were 130 full-time students, though fewer degree students than in the previous session.

Mr. Gunn thought that not enough was known about the degree, particularly by authorities in secondary schools. The School had been engaged, "under the blessing" of the Society's Films Committee, in preparing a film for purely teaching pur-

poses. It was proposed to try teaching by film at the School, and criticisms were invited.

MR. E. A. BROCKLEHURST (vice-president of the Society) then presented prizes and certificates to the successful students. The donors and recipients were:

The Leicester Branch of the Society: First prizes (value £1 10s. each) for intermediate students, degree course, J. B. WILBER; Ph.C. course, M. S. EDWARDS (who also won the chemistry, physics and biology prizes (15s. each); first prize (£2 5s.) in final B.Pharm. course, Miss D. W. HORSMAN; second prize (£1 10s.), R. D. MORTIMORE.

Dalmas, Ltd., for final Ph.C. course: First prize (£2. 2s.), A. F. BRAMHAM; second prize, Miss S. M. EDWARDS.

The British Drug Houses, Ltd.: Pharmacognosy prize (£2 10s.), shared by R. D. MORTIMORE and Miss S. M. EDWARDS.

E. H. Butler & Son, Ltd.: Post-intermediate prize, C. N. BEDFORD.

Pharmaceutical Society for best student associate: British Pharmaceutical Codex, Miss D. W. HORSMAN.

The late Mr. George Hannam: Dispensing trophy, Miss J. M. HAYNES, Prize (£2 2s.) from Mr. A. R. G. Chamings, to winner of trophy.

Ucal, Ltd.: Young memorial prize (£3 3s.), C. H. R. PALMER.

Evans Medical Supplies, Ltd.: Pharmaceuticals prize (£10 10s.), C. H. R. PALMER. Boots, Ltd. for best first year Ph.C. student: T. M. FRENCH.

CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR

B.Pharm. course: Pharmaceutics, Miss M. A. Parker, Practical pharmaceutics and pharmaceutical chemistry, Miss D. W. Horsman, Pharmacognosy, R. D. Mortimore, Physiology, D. W. Carrington.

Ph.C. course: Pharmacognosy, Miss S. M. Edwards, Pharmaceutics; pharmaceutical chemistry and physiology, A. E. Bramham.

First year B.Pharm.: Pharmaceutics; pharmacognosy; pharmaceutical chemistry and physiology, C. H. R. Palmer. Forensic pharmacy, Miss E. E. James.

First year Ph.C.: Pharmaceutics; and forensic pharmacy, P. A. Roberts, Pharmacognosy, Miss M. M. Gayton, Pharmaceutical chemistry, W. R. Evans. Physiology, T. M. French.

Addressing the students, MR. BROCKLEHURST congratulated the School on the production of the film mentioned by Mr. Gunn. He was in favour of the abolition of the register of chemists and druggists, and thought the name "pharmaceutical chemist" more accurately described a pharmacist's work than did the old title. Referring to the proposed Fellowship of the Society, he hoped that some of the students present would, by their future work, gain that title. Britain had a good pharmaceutical standard and the standard would rise to judge by the quality of the present entrants.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

MR. E. MARPLES (Parliamentary Secretary) to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government) told MR. N. N. DODDS on November 17 that extensive further research would be necessary before the committee set up to investigate the nuisance from effluvia in the River Thames could make a full report.

Animal Anaesthetics and Poisons Bills

On November 18, the following private members' Bills were read a first time:

Protection of Animals (Anaesthetics) Bill, "to repeal the Animals (Anaesthetics) Act, 1919, and to extend the provisions of the Protection of Animals Acts in relation to the performance of operations on animals," presented by Viscountess Davidson.

Animals (Cruel Poisons) Bill, "to prohibit the killing of animals by strichnine or other cruel poisons; to amend the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933; and for purposes connected therewith," presented by Mr. A. C. M. Spearman.

Antibiotics to China

DR. B. STROSS asked the President of the Board of Trade on November 19 when he considered that it would be possible to increase the export of antibiotics to China.

MR. P. THORNEYCROFT: We are now considering this matter in consultation with the other Governments who, like us, restrict the supply of certain pharmaceuticals to China.

DR. STROSS then asked whether the President was aware that orders were being supplied by other countries, particularly France.

MR. E. J. ST. L. STRACHEY asked: Is it not rather illogical that now that we have allowed to be exported to China passenger motorcars, which might be considered rather more strategical than antibiotics, we should hesitate about antibiotics?

MR. THORNEYCROFT told MR. S. T. SWINGLER that in January-September, 1953, 15,000 tablets of sulphonamides and 11,567 lb. of sulphonamides in other forms (total value £18,869) had been exported to China. In the same term there had been exported fertilisers (value £174,019) and tinplate (value £55,943).

Fog Masks

Fog masks were made the subject of a debate in the House of Lords by Lord Amulree on November 19. He told the Lords he had bought one that morning. He suggested that the real cause of the danger of fog was its sulphur dioxide content, "I do not think this kind of mask is going to be of much value," he added.

Seap Monopolies?

SIR ROBERT BOOTHBY asked the President of the Board of Trade on November 19 whether he would direct the Monopolies Commission to examine some of the larger industries, such as those engaged in the production and

distribution of oil and soap, in which monopolistic practices might exist. MR. P. THORNEYCROFT replied that in making further references he would bear in mind the points the questioner made.

Purchase Tax

BRIGADIER F. MEDLICOTT asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give favourable consideration to the proposal put forward by the Retail Distributors' Association that any changes in the rate of purchase tax should take effect in January instead of at Budget time.

MR. J. A. BOYD-CARPENTER (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) referred the questioner to a previous reply and added "we certainly do not underrate the importance of this matter."

To questioners who, on November 19, urged the Chancellor to minimise the loss likely to be suffered by retailers on tax-paid stocks in reductions of the tax, MR. BOYD-CARPENTER replied that he could not add to what had been said recently and asked Opposition members not to be too critical of the Government for failing to solve in six months

a problem that defeated them for six years.

Sulphur Supplies

MR. J. SLATER asked the Board of Trade on November 19 how far the Government expected sulphur stocks this winter to fall short of what would be needed and what steps were being taken to assist industry to make good the shortage.

MR. D. HEATHCOAT AMORY (Minister of State, Board of Trade) replied that sulphur stocks from now to the end of the year were not expected to fall below the level which industry had been in the habit of holding. Supplies for next year were under consideration now.

MR. G. R. CHETWYND asked the reason for the reduction in the import of sulphur from the U.S. in the first nine months of 1953.

MR. AMORY replied: In the first quarter of this year imports were allocated by the Sulphur Committee of the International Materials Conference and in the second and third quarters they were governed by the export quota allocations of the United States Government. These allocations took account of the relatively high stock position at the end of 1952 which followed a temporary reduction in demand.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

ARNOLD M. GEE, LTD.—Consolidated trading profit for the year ended March 31 was £27,120 (£24,722). Taxation, £13,618 (£12,564).

GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD.—In his review with the accounts for the year ended June 30, the chairman (Sir Harry Jephcott) states that revenue from home sales showed a small increase, price reductions being offset by greater volume of business. There was a net decrease in total export business due to import restrictions imposed by some countries but it had been possible to mitigate the effect of the restrictions by a reduction of stocks so that sales by subsidiary companies fell by only about 4 per cent. Competitive conditions were accentuated by an over-production of antibiotics in North America and the opening of new plants in other countries. In some markets penicillin was offered occasionally at prices that barely covered factory production costs. Trading profit for the year was reduced by £350,000—to £2,231,201 against £2,581,916—but that reduction was more than offset by a reduction in the provision for tax of £400,000 and a credit for over-provision for tax.

On the changing pattern of export business, Sir Harry states that there is a "widespread resurgence of the desire for local production . . . and in many instances our future exports will need to be in the form of bulk products for local pharmaceutical processing and packing." Manufacturing facilities are now being provided in Brazil, Pakistan, and South Africa in addition to those already established elsewhere. Sir Harry regrets the Ministry of Health's action in publishing a list of products which "have not been proved of therapeutic value" (C. & D., October 10, p. 366).

New Companies

P.C. = Private Company; R.O. = Registered Office

R. SCRATFON & SON, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £8,000. To carry on the business of manufacturing, analytical, photographic and dispensing chemists, etc. Directors: Ralph Scratton, M.P.S., and Philip R. Scratton, M.P.S. R.O.: 1 High Street, Wisbech.

CHARLES REISER, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in dental equipment and supplies, chemists, druggists, etc. Subscribers: Leonard A. Morrow and Richard F. Peggler. Solicitors: Hale, Ringrose & Morrow, 2 Clement's Inn, London, W.C.2.

CEREAL PROTEINS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £17,500. To carry on the business of producers of cereal proteins, etc. Subscribers: Charles L. Ross and Barbara G. M. Mitchell. First directors are to be appointed by the subscribers. Solicitors: Charles Ross & Co., 10 Adam Street, London, W.C.2.

LEGAL REPORTS

Prescription Altered.—Before Douglas, Isle of Man, magistrates, recently, Mrs. Louisa Kermode, Pulrose, was committed for trial for feloniously forging an Isle of Man Health Services Board prescription between September 3 and 7, and for obtaining from Mr. A. M. Corris, M.P.S., chemist, Pulrose Road, Douglas, fifty Soneryl tablets and fifty-six dextro-amphetamine sulphate tablets, value 2s. 4d., on September 6, by a forged prescription. Dr. Thomas Alexander Groves, 114 Buck's Road, Douglas, said the defendant had been a patient of his for the past two years. In October 1950 she had had an operation for arthritis to the hip in Noble's Hospital. On account of being overweight, she had been ordered a diet and to take Dexedrine tablets. During the past few months she had had to go to Noble's Hospital for a further operation. She had suffered pain which caused her to lose sleep, and Dr. Groves had prescribed Soneryl tablets. On September 4 she had visited his surgery and obtained a prescription for thirty tablets of Soneryl and forty tablets of dextro-amphetamine sulphate. The following Monday, as a result of a telephone message from Mr. Corris, he called and examined the prescription and found that the figure of thirty (xxx) had been altered to eighty (LXXX) by the addition of the figure L in relation to the Soneryl tablets, and the English figure forty had been altered to ninety-six in relation to the dextro-amphetamine sulphate tablets. Both kinds of tablets came under the poisons rules. The Soneryl tablets could only be supplied on prescription, and the others had to be signed for.

Mr. Corris said that on September 6 the defendant's husband came into his shop and handed him the prescription. He could see the amounts had obviously been altered, but whether by the doctor or the patient it was impossible to tell. He made a comment about the alteration to Mr. Kermode, but supplied the ninety-six dextro-amphetamine sulphate tablets, and sixty of the Soneryl tablets—all he had in stock—supplying the further twenty the next day. The following morning he discussed the prescription with Dr. Groves, and later that day handed it to him. "It is a common thing," he added, "to get altered prescriptions, but they are almost invariably initialled by the doctor." The magistrates granted the defendant bail on her own security of £50.

Thefts of Platinum Wire Admitted.—Stated to have been earning £850 a year in charge of the special order department of Boots, Ltd., Frank Harold Askew, M.P.S., thirty-three, 57 Parade Mansions, Watford Way, Hendon, admitted at Clerkenwell magistrates' court on November 11, that he had stolen platinum wire worth a total of £430, from his employers and other firms, between May 1952 and September 7, 1953. Askew pleaded guilty to a remanded charge of stealing, on September 7, 100 ft. of platinum wire, value £89, from Johnson, Matthey & Co., Ltd., and asked for five further offences—all for stealing platinum wire—to be taken into consideration. A

detective-sergeant said that Askew was in charge of a department at Messrs. Boots where were employed seventy people who ordered goods for the company's branches. He had obtained various quantities of platinum wire by representing that he was buying it on behalf of Messrs. Boots. On other occasions he took the wire after it had been delivered to his employers. Askew had said he disposed of the wire to a platinum scrap merchant who advertised in a trade paper, but the merchant, a man of thirty years' experience, denied all knowledge of the accused. Apparently Askew had committed the first offence because he had got into arrears with his rent. He was living in a flat supplied by his employers at £1 a week, and was thirteen weeks behind. Askew was a married man with three young children. He had been with the company for eighteen years. Askew's youngest child was suffering from a rare disease and could only eat special foods. Defendant had been put to considerable expense over it. Rev. Dr. Sangster, in court, said he had come from Liverpool to speak on the defendant's behalf. He had known the family for seventeen years and it was "a great family." It was a disgraceful guilt and he would do anything to make up for it. Producing £300, Dr. Sangster said it was all that the defendant, his family and friends had been able to raise as repayment. "The defendant has paid two-thirds of this himself from his superannuation money." Dr. Sangster said that the cause of the offences was bad budgeting. His budget was "sheer muddle." A representative of Messrs. Boots said that defendant had lost both his job and his home. "You provide one of the greatest problems ever," the magistrate told Askew. "It cannot be said that because you are in a better position than others that you can buy your way out. This was a long calculated series of frauds on innocent people by a person who ought to be able to be trusted. If there is a case for punishment being a deterrent for people it seems that yours is the case when it ought to happen." Remanding Askew in custody until November 18, the magistrate told him "It will give you time to think about it."

Tribunal Procedure Questioned.—An appeal committee set up by the Ministry of Health sat at Hull recently to hear an appeal by Sayers, Silcox, Cuzner & Co., Ltd., surgical appliance and instrument makers and chemists' suppliers, 11 Story Street, Hull, against a penalty of £200 imposed upon them for an alleged breach of the National Health Service advertising regulations of the Hull Executive Committee. That sum was ordered to be withheld from their firm's remuneration because they had, on their letterheadings, described themselves as contractors to the National Health Service. The managing director of the company (Mr. K. Holmes) attended at the offices of the Hull Executive Committee where the Tribunal was sitting without any legal representative. Mr. Holmes intended to conduct his own appeal, but he was ac-

companied by a professional shorthand writer. When Mr. Holmes arrived with his shorthand writer the Clerk to the Executive Committee conducted them to a room adjoining that in which the Tribunal was sitting and said he would have to consult the Tribunal as to whether a professional shorthand writer could be allowed to attend. He returned to give the Tribunal's decision that Mr. Holmes would not be allowed to have a shorthand writer present. Mr. Holmes informed the Clerk that unless he could have a shorthand writer present to take a record he would leave the building. He said he desired it to be made clear to the Tribunal that Mr. Watson would not be present in any capacity connected with the reporting of the proceedings for the public Press but merely to take a verbatim record of the hearing. The Clerk went again to the Tribunal room and reappeared to invite Mr. Holmes to enter and speak to the chairman of the Tribunal. On entering the Tribunal room, Mr. Holmes was informed that he could not have his shorthand writer present. The shorthand writer would not be "actively assisting him in the conduct of his appeal." Mr. Holmes left the Tribunal room together with the Clerk, who asked him what he was going to do next. Mr. Holmes said, "I apologise to the Tribunal for the waste of their time. I myself have no more time to waste. I shall return to the offices of the company, and if you wish to speak further to me about the matter you may telephone to me." Mr. Holmes and his shorthand writer then left the building. In a statement to the Press, Mr. Holmes said "I think the interpretation of the Tribunal of the regulations is incorrect. I think that when the Ministry have a barrister to represent them as I understand they had the least they can do to help me is to let me have my shorthand writer present."

NEW BRITISH STANDARDS

Copies of the following new British Standards are available from the British Standards Institution, Sales Branch, 2 Park Street, London, W.1:—

FIBREBOARD AND COMPOSITE DRUMS FOR OVERSEAS SHIPMENT (B.S.1596, 1953, price 2s. 6d.): The standard for fibreboard and composite drums for oversea shipment has been revised. The new standard mentions drums with metal and plywood ends.

80-OZ. AND 90-OZ. WINCHESTER BOTTLES (B.S. 830, 1953, price 2s.): In 1939 the British Standards Institution issued a standard for Winchester bottles at the request of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers and the British Chemical Plant Manufacturers' Association. Because of the war-time difficulties of supply the standard was not widely used and a revision consistent with current practice has now been prepared. The new standard relates to plain and fluted containers. To facilitate storage and outer packaging the same maximum diameter has been adopted for both types in each capacity.

MARRIAGE

MOORE—SEAGO.—At St. Margaret's Church, Lowestoft, Suffolk, recently, John Herbert Moore, M.P.S., 118 High Street, Lowestoft, to Joan Margaret Seago, Oulton Road, Lowestoft.

DEATHS

BARRETT.—At his home in King Street, Knutsford, Ches, recently, Mr. Charles Barrett, aged seventy-one. For many years Mr. Barrett was with Cupal, Ltd., Blackburn, becoming sales manager and a director.

COWIE.—At Edinburgh, on November 12, as the result of an accident, Mrs. Mary Barbara Singer Cowie (widow of the late Mr. William Beaverley Cowie, Ph.C., Edinburgh).

CROCKART.—On November 3, Mr. Frederick Beckett Crockart, Duntroon, Keay Street, Blairgowrie, Perths. Mr. Crockart qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1908, and for a number of years was attached to the Medical College, Mukden, Manchuria.

KELLY.—At the Royal Hants County Hospital, Winchester, on November 12, Mr. Rhoderick William Nye Kelly, M.P.S., High Street, Stockbridge, Hants. Mr. Kelly qualified in 1939.

LUCAS.—On November 21, in his sleep, Mr. Harold Percival Lucas, the chairman of Marshall French & Lucas, Ltd. (colonial produce and rubber brokers), 29 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3. Mr. Lucas had been "in the Lane" since 1906, in which year, on returning from a visit of a number of years to South Africa, he went into partnership with his brother. In 1922 he joined forces with the firm of Marshall & French, and the resulting partnership was later converted to the present limited liability company. Mr. Lucas was a past president of the General Produce Association of London, and a past chairman of the London Commodity Exchange. He was seventy-five. He is survived by his widow and a daughter.

SHERRY.—On November 4, Mr. Archie Reginald Paisley Sherry, Ph.C., 57 Crouch Street, Colchester, Essex, aged sixty-four. Mr. Sherry was a partner in Nunn & Sherry, chemists, Colchester. His wife, the late Mrs. E. L. Sherry, M.P.S. (a daughter of his former partner, the late Mr. A. W. Nunn, Ph.C.), died on May 3.

WHALLEY.—At Liverpool Royal Infirmary on November 7, Mr. Bishop Whalley, M.P.S., 40 Wembley Road, Mossley Hill, Liverpool, 18. For many years, until he retired in 1947, Mr. Whalley was chief pharmacist at the Infirmary at which he died. He joined the staff of the pharmaceutical department there as a boy, and qualified in 1908. He served the hospital for fifty years.

WARK.—On November 10, Mr. David Wark, Ph.C., 81 Ripon Street, Lincoln. Mr. Wark qualified as a chemist and druggist and passed the Pharmaceutical Chemist examination in 1893. He was in business for many years as a chemist and dentist in High Street, Lincoln, retiring two years ago.

PERSONALITIES

DR. WILLIAM PICKLES, Aysgarth, Yorks, has been elected the first president of the College of General Practitioners.

MR. W. DEACON, M.P.S., J.P., Bridgwater (a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society), has been made an honorary Freeman of the borough of Bridgwater in recognition of services to the borough.

MR. DAVID A. REES, Ph.C., St. Albans, has had the honour of London Grand Chapter rank conferred upon him. Mr. Rees is a founder and the chairman of Unichem, Ltd., and a vice-president of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

MR. D. A. SCOTT CAIRNS, Q.C. (chairman of the Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society), has been appointed chairman of the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission with effect from January 1, 1954. Mr. Scott Cairns was called to the Bar in 1926 and took silk in 1947.

MR. K. H. HARPER, who is now a director of Boots Cash Chemists (Eastern), Ltd. (C. & D., November 21, p. 511), became deputy production manager of Boots' pharmaceutical factories early in 1951. He was apprenticed at the company's branch in Bull Street, Birmingham, and qualified as a pharmacist in 1936.

SIR PAUL FILDES, O.B.E., F.R.S. (a former director of chemical bacteriology, Medical Research Council), has been awarded, with the approval of the Queen, a Royal medal by the Royal Society for his research on bacterial growth factors and for work that laid the foundation of a "rational approach to chemotherapy."

MR. W. E. WOOLLEY, J.P., M.P.S. (managing director, Cupal, Ltd., Blackburn), recently returned from a six weeks' business tour in the U.S.A. and Canada. During his visit he saw many production plants and packaging units, etc. Mr. Woolley, who is chairman of the Blackburn Hospital Management Committee, visited medical and surgical, children's hospitals, and hospitals for the chronic sick.

MR. H. J. VOKES, London, who retired from the management of the proprietary stock department of Sangers, Ltd. on October 30, was recently presented with a cheque by the directors of Messrs. Sanger in appreciation of his fifty-one years' service to the company. A few days after the presentation he sailed for Australia where he intends to spend his retirement with members of his family there.

PROFESSOR FREDERICK HEAF (chair of tuberculosis, University of Wales) left London by air on November 15 for Turkey where he is

lecturing on tuberculosis under the auspices of the British Council and discussing preventive measures against the disease with specialists in Ankara and Istanbul. He is visiting Greece early in December and is lecturing to medical societies.

SIR ROGER DUNCALFE, newly-elected president of the British Standards Institution (C. & D., Nov. 7, p. 467), is chairman of British Glues & Chemicals, Ltd. Sir Roger is president of the Federation of Gelatine and Glue Manufacturers, a past chairman and vice-president of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, vice-president of the Federation of British Industries and the chairman of its technical legislation committee. Sir Roger has been concerned with standards work and the B.S.I. for more than twenty years. He has been successively chairman of technical committees engaged on standards projects, of the Institution's chemical divisional council, of its finance committee and general council and, more recently, its vice-president. For his outstanding contributions to industrial standardisation he was knighted at the time of the B.S.I. golden jubilee in 1951.

WILLS

MR. C. H. AVERILL, M.P.S., Calm Haven, Gaia Lane, Lichfield, Staffs, left £10,303 (£6,528 net).

MR. W. O. COX, M.P.S., Weald House, Green Hill, High Wycombe, Bucks, left £4,718 (£4,683 net).

MR. G. W. DARLING, M.P.S., 81 Stoke Road, Gosport, Hants, left £29,490 (£28,306 net). He left £10 to the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund.

MR. G. J. DOLPHIN, M.P.S., 50 Alcester Street, Redditch, Worcs, left £9,203 (£8,818 net).

MR. M. T. FOSTER, Ph.C., 16 Fore Street, Cullompton, Devon, left £6,953 (£4,818 net).

MR. S. FURNIVAL, Ph.C., 4 Grange Court, Gertrude Road, Bournemouth, left £23,116 (£22,954 net).

MR. P. GRANT, M.P.S., Glenavon, Cavendish Park, Rock Ferry, Ches, left £44,351 (£43,989 net). He left £50 to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society.

MR. F. HARPHAM, M.P.S., 21 Ashfield Road, Sleaford, Lincs, left £6,467 (£5,894 net).

MR. A. W. HARRISON, M.P.S., 35 Meadoway, London, N.14, left £15,623 (£15,546 net).

MR. F. W. MANNING, M.P.S., Park Corner, Fairford, Glos, left £12,815 (£12,772 net).

MR. A. J. MIDDLETON, 44 East Street, St. Neots, Hunts (a director and the secretary of Paine & Co., Ltd., St. Neots), left £25,975 (£25,876 net).

BUSINESS CHANGES

A. J. GOMIERO, essential oils merchant, has removed to 6 Cowper Street, City Road, London, E.C.2 (telephone: Clerkenwell 0021).

SHIELDS & WARREN, LTD., chemists, removed their shop and registered office to 27 Chequer Street, St. Albans, Herts, from 7 London Road, on November 27.

Appointments

PARKE DAVIS & CO., LTD., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, have appointed Mr. K. S. Sales, M.P.S. (formerly representative of the company in the West End of London), liaison executive in the manager's office.



PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

Change of Camera Name. — The name Edixa now replaces the name of Edina for all models of the camera formerly sold under that name. The distributors are North Staffs Photographic Services, Ball's Yard, Newcastle, Staffs.

Light Filters. — Kodak, Ltd., Wealdstone, Harrow, have published a new book, "Wratten Light Filters," specially written for the British market and concerned with Kodak and Wratten light filters sold in this country. The first half of the book deals with light filters and their application to general photography, technical and scientific work, and colour photography. It also deals with a variety of non-photographic uses for filters. The second half of the book presents absorption curves for eighty-four individual filters (at 10 μ intervals), defines Wratten filters accurately in terms of the standard system of colour specification, and gives information on colour temperature correction. The price of the book is 12s. 6d.

Metal Printing Frame. — Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, offer a $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. all-metal frame finished in black crackle, with nickel platen. In use, the negative is placed emulsion-side uppermost on the glass, the sheet of contact paper laid on the negative, and the metal platen placed on top again. The complete sandwich is then pushed into one end of the frame, where it is held by pressure of a spring. The front of the frame is apertured for exposure to the light, and the edges of the frame form a mask for the print, though a trial showed that the negative must be placed in exactly the correct position in order to obtain a white border without any black edges showing. The retailer would therefore be well advised to sell a paper or celluloid printing mask with the frame. Since there is no hinged portion on this frame it is not possible to judge printing-out-paper exposure with it.

X-ray Processing Unit. — The model 12 Kodak x-ray processing unit and x-ray washer are designed by Kodak, Ltd., Wealdstone, Harrow, for radiographic departments faced with the task of developing, fixing and washing large numbers of radiographs in the shortest possible time. Together, they form a compact and simple assembly in which, under controlled conditions, x-ray films up to 14 by 17 in. can be processed and washed at a rate of between ninety and 100 per hour. In both units all controls are mounted in a recessed control panel at the front, and all the pipe fittings, including the water supply and waste, are located in front behind a detachable panel. The processing unit contains one 10-gall. developing tank, a rinse compartment and two 10-gall. fixing tanks. The developing tank takes up to twelve films in hangers, and has a light-tight lid, which allows the user to work for short periods with overhead lights. The washer has two compartments, each accommodating twenty-four film hangers up to 14 by 17 in.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Two-cup Vacuum Flask. — The Thermos two-pint vacuum flask is now issued with two cups, without change of price. The manufacturers are Thermos (1925), Ltd., Seymour Road, London, E.10.

Non-toxic Antidyspnoeic. — Bengue & Co., Ltd., Mount Pleasant, Alperton, Wembley, are the sole concessionaires of a new non-toxic antidyspnoeic, Antalby Bailly. The speciality is issued in tablets for oral administration and as suppositories. The tablets are packed in tin of thirty and dispensing pack of 250 tablets, and the suppositories in carton of six in adults' and children's strengths.

Nursery Bags. — The Oppenheimer Casing Co. (U.K.), Ltd., 159 Harrow Road, London, W.2, announce the addition of Hypak nursery bags to their range of domestic packs. The bags are intended for the safe storage of woollies, baby linen, bed linen, feeding and toilet requisites or toys. They are odour-proof, dust-proof, dirt-proof and water-proof, and can be easily washed and reused. An important use is for the carrying of soiled nappies when travelling. The pack includes six assorted Hypak bags, printed in pale pink and blue.

Methanthelinium with Aluminium. — Sole distributors for Bantogel (C. & D., November 21, p. 515) for Wynlit Laboratories, Ltd., London, are Savory & Moore, Ltd., 60 Welbeck Street, London, W.1. Bantogel is the first of a series of pharmaceutical specialities to be introduced by Messrs. Wynlit during the next few months. It is a combination of methantheline (methanthelinium) bromide and aluminium hydroxide. Clinical evidence indicates that methantheline bromide inhibits the motility of the gastro-intestinal and genito-urinary tracts and thus reduces gastric secretion. As it does not completely deal with the problem of hyperacidity, it is associated in Bantogel with aluminium hydroxide. The product is presented as tablets in packs of 100 and 500.

Available from November 30. — Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, announce the introduction on November 30 (see also C. & D., November 21, p. 514), of a new-strength Cytamen (crystalline vitamin B₁₂) containing 250 mgm. vitamin B₁₂ per c.c. in pack of six 1-c.c. ampoules. From the same date the six 1-c.c. ampoules pack of Cytamen 1000 is being discontinued, and a pack of three 1-c.c. introduced. Also available from November 30 is a stabilised injection of streptomycin sulphate (see C. & D., November 21, p. 514) containing 1 gm. in each 2-c.c. ampoule. The ampoules are of a new "snap-top" design which dispenses with the ampoule file. Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis prophylactic (C. & D., November 21, p. 515) is being marketed from November 30.

An Oral Mercurial Diuretic. — Parke, Davis & Co., Ltd., Hounslow, Middlesex, have produced in their new speciality Mercloren (see C. & D., November 21, p. 516), a mercurial diuretic which, when administered orally, pro-

duces a diuretic response equivalent to that obtained by conventional parenteral therapy. Mercloren is recommended for oral administration in the treatment of congestive cardiac failure, and of other conditions in which a mercurial diuretic is indicated. It is presented in bottles of twenty-five and 250 tablets each containing 18.3 mgm. of 3-chloromercuric-2-methoxy-propyl urea (chlormerodrin, N.R.), equivalent to 10 mgm. mercury. In many cases Mercloren alone suffices for the control of oedema, thus eliminating the necessity for injection. In severe cases it is often desirable to initiate treatment parenterally. For that purpose the chemically related Mercordan (meralluride, U.S.P.) is available. Mercordan is a mercurial diuretic that has acquired a high reputation for its stability, ease of administration, and lack of toxicity. It produces substantially the same diuretic effect whether given by intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous injection, is less irritant to the muscles than many other preparations, and is claimed unsurpassed in performance by other mercurial diuretics when administered subcutaneously. Mercordan is available in 1-c.c. and 2-c.c. ampoules and in 10-c.c. rubber-capped vials.

Non-slip Spectacle Accessory. — Eagle Grip Products, 273 Walworth Road, London, S.E.17, are marketing Spec-Grips, a simple but effective means of holding spectacles in place

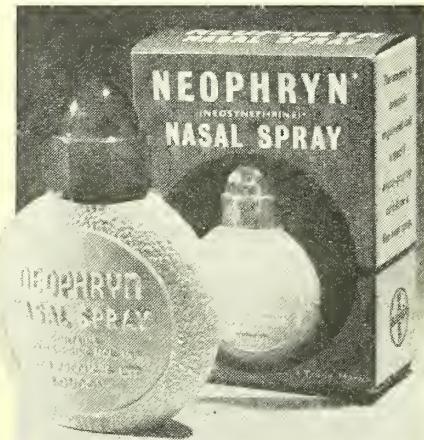


no matter in what position the head is held. Spec-Grips consist of two processed corrugated latex fitments that are inconspicuous when placed on the end of the spectacle side-pieces. The fitments are neutral-tinted and are washable. They are manufactured in three sizes which are claimed to fit all types of semi-hooked or straight side-pieces.

TRADE NOTES

Bonus Offer.—A bonus of thirteen Esobactulin to the 1 doz. is offered by Southon Laboratories, Ltd., 14 Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.15.

Trade-marked.—Bayer Products, Ltd., Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, point out that Neosynephrine is a registered trade mark of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., U.S.A. The name is used



by Messrs. Bayer in this country as an alternative name to Neophryn, and overseas by their associated company, Winthrop Products, Ltd., London. The new spray pack, to which reference was made last week, is illustrated.

Ship Dispensary.—Evans Medical Supplies, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 19, through their Ships Stores Department fitted out the dispensary of the T.S.S. "Gothic" in the port of Liverpool.

Australian Ascorbic Acid.—Sole world concessionaires (except for Australasia) for ascorbic acid manufactured by C.S.R. Chemicals Pty., Ltd., Sydney, are Biddle, Sawyer & Co., Ltd., 4 Grafton Street, London, W.1.

Discontinued.—Thompson & Capper Wholesale, Ltd., Speke Hall Road, Liverpool, 19, state that they have discontinued the manufacture of Counter-pain tablets and are not in a position to accept further orders.

Methium Chloride.—The medical speciality described in the caption below an illustration in the *C. & D.*, November 21, p. 515, as Methium, was Methium chloride tablets as mentioned in the text and the manufacturers are Chilcott Laboratories, Ltd. (distributors: William R. Warner & Co., Ltd.).

New Popular Presentation.—James B. Williams Co. (England), Ltd., have introduced through their distributors, Scott & Bowne, Ltd., 50 Upper Brook Street, London, W.1, a new size of Aqua Velva after-shave lotion. The bottle, similar in design to the larger size, holds 2½ oz.

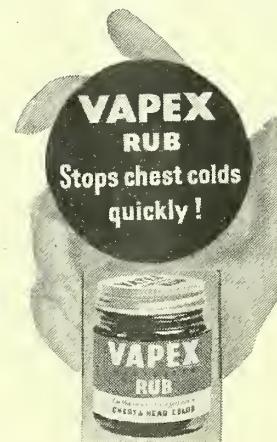
Now Available in 1-oz. Tube.—Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, have made available a 1-oz. collapsible tube of Brulidine cream. The new size is convenient for general dispensing purposes. The original 4-oz. tube continues to be available.

Profitable Animal Business.—The feeding of penicillin to pigs and poultry offers possibilities of new business to rural chemists. Promix-2 penicillin supplement is issued in 7-lb. tins containing 10 gm. procaine penicillin G by Imperial Chemical (Pharmaceuticals), Ltd., Wilmslow, Manchester.

New Member.—Three Flasks nasal drops, manufactured by Thornton & Ross, Ltd., Linthwaite, Huddersfield, is one of the company's well-known Three Flasks range, and not as appeared, owing to a typographical accident, in a recent paragraph in these columns.

Sole Agents.—Western Chemists Agencies Co., Mangotsfield Road, Mangotsfield, Bristol, have been appointed sole sales agents for the West of England, South Wales and the Channel Islands for the pharmaceutical products of Robert Blackie, Ltd., Pomeroy Street, London, S.E.14.

"Crown" for Display.—Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., Vale of Bardsley, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs, have pro-



duced the small crown illustrated for converting the Vapex rub carton into a complete display for counter or window use. The two together have a height of 5½ in.

Housewives' Choice.—In deference to a panel of housewives who co-operated in a pilot test, County Chemical Co., Ltd., Shirley, Birmingham, are

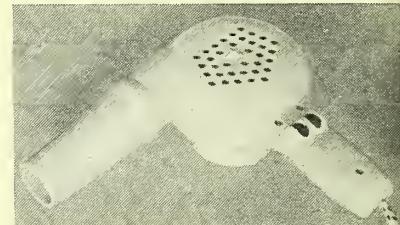


packing the new odourless white Chemico in the same type of tin as was used for the well-established pink

smooth-paste cleanser. The tin now adopted holds 1 lb., against 14 oz. in the abandoned flatter container.

Where to Make Inquiries.—Trade inquiries for the Cosby "stimulator" hair-treatment comb (see *C. & D.*, November 14, p. 488) should be made to G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD., or S. MAW, SON & SONS, LTD., Barnet, and not to "your wholesaler" as wrongly stated in some copies of the *C. & D.* last week in the maker's announcement.

Lightweight Hair Dryer.—The Solis lightweight hair dryer, model 1051, illustrated, is comfortable to operate in



one hand, free from vibration, and causes no interference with radio or television. It is claimed to be the lightest hair dryer on the market incorporating a universal AC/DC motor running at 5/6000 revolutions per minute (the reason for its large volume of either hot or cold air). Showcards are available from Electrothermal Engineering, Ltd., 270 Neville Road, London, E.7.

Production Change.—A reorganisation of their factory to cope with a rapidly increasing demand for specialised x-ray products is being made by Damancy & Co., Ltd., Ware, Herts, and Messrs. Damancy are passing over to John Richardson & Co. (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester, the manufacture of their complete range of Dellipsoind and tablet products. The tabletting plant has been moved to Leicester, where it will be in operation as from December 1. Orders for Dellipsoinds, ovals, speciality and official tablets, anaesthetic-antiseptic and Melocamp lozenges should from that date be sent to Messrs. Richardson. Orders for Damancy liquid preparations and ointments will continue to be dealt with at Ware.

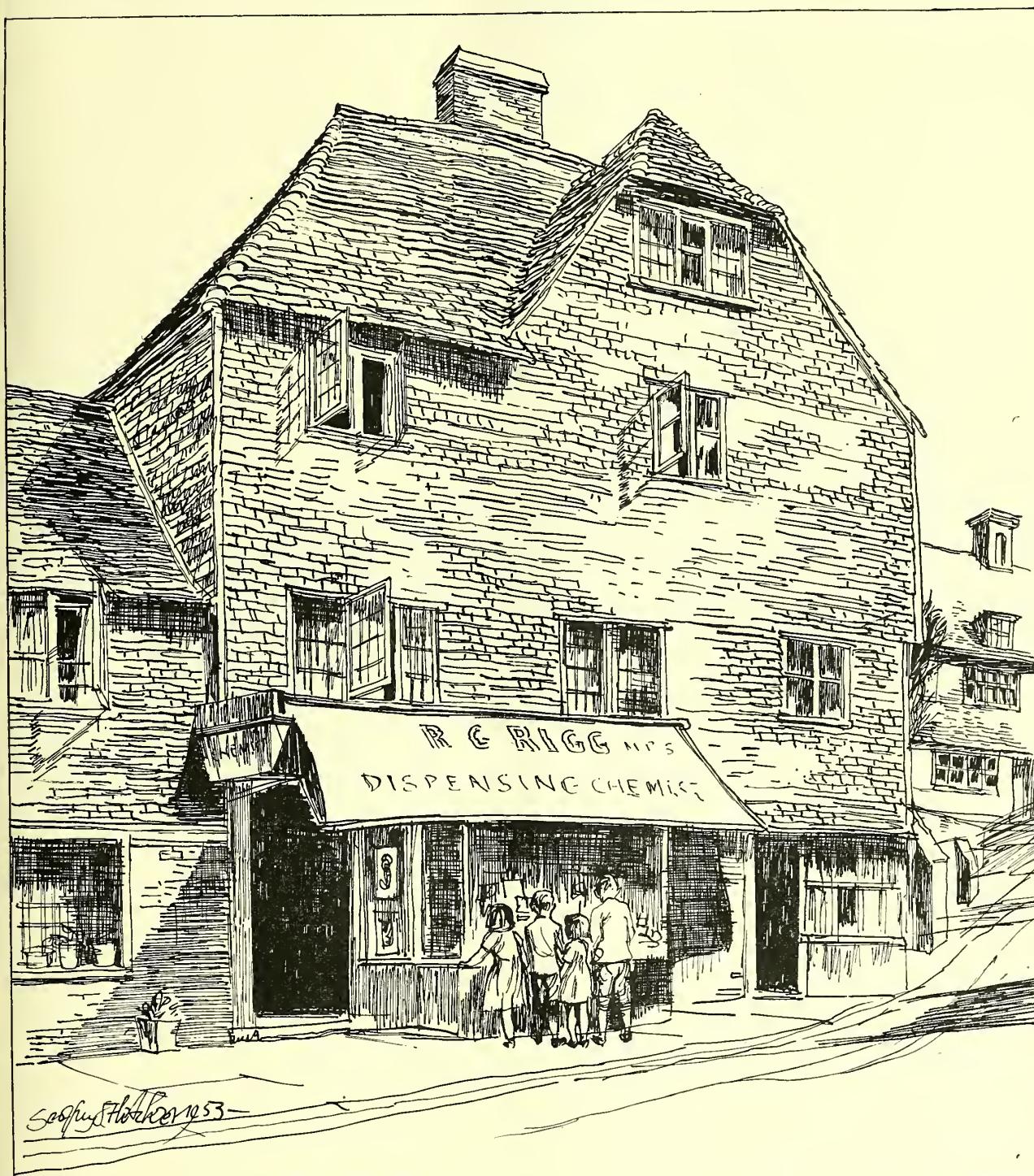
"Smog" Masks.—BIOREX LABORATORIES, LTD., 47 Exmouth Street, London, E.C.1, are able to supply the frame type "smog" mask with refill; the non-frame type will be available shortly. Both types are issued at the prices stipulated by the Ministry of Health.—Available from T. J. SMITH & NEPHEW, LTD., Neptune Street, Hull, is a flesh-coloured "smog" mask made from elasticised material which fits snugly over the contours of the face. The mask is kept firmly in place by a narrow band of slotted elastic, adjustable to fit any size of head. The mask may be washed daily without losing its elastic properties. Two types are available for general use. One has envelope ends so that the user may insert his own layers of gauze. An improved model has a square of strong cotton material stitched over the nosepiece.

Label Change.—A Wander, Ltd., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, announce that in the small size Alasil tablets are now labelled Alasil Juvenile,

with special dosage instructions for their administration to children. Both the juvenile and the adult size tablets may be prescribed on EC10 forms.

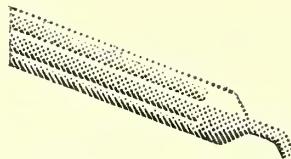
Trusses.—Stock sizes of spring and elastic-band trusses are available from Sayers, Silcox, Cuzner & Co., Ltd., 11 Storey Street, Hull.

PHARMACIES OF BRITAIN—18



THE PHARMACY AT GOUDHURST, KENT

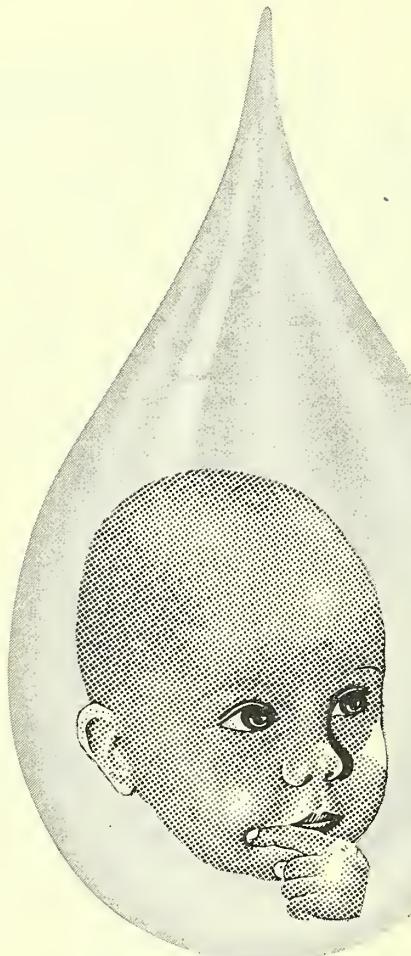
An air of prosperity and well-being at Goudhurst is reflected in the delightful old-fashioned shops all the way up the steep High Street. Mr. Rigg's pharmacy, shown above, is among the best. What is so attractive about it is the steep hipped roof, together with the red vertical tiling of the walls.



*Good
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for young and old

To ensure adequate vitamin intake during the feeding problems of infancy or to correct suspected deficiencies in adults due to unbalanced dietary habits, Abidec is the ideal supplementary multivitamin treatment. From 15 to 30 Abidec drops for infants and children (tasteless in food) and for adults one Abidec capsule, daily, are sufficient to maintain an adequate vitamin balance.



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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 6565

TELEGRAMS: "CHEMUS ESTRAND, LONDON"

Publicity for the Industry

Not for a long time—perhaps never before—has so timely, well-presented and sane a review of manufacturing pharmacy's place in the nation's health scheme been given to the general public as makes up the five pages devoted to the subject in the *Manchester Guardian* of November 23. Since the National Health Service was inaugurated it has been, as the paper's editor points out, "bedevilled with politics." And, as often happens in politics, ferreting out the real cause of defects in the Service (and defects were bound to exist in a human venture of the magnitude of N.H.S.), yields small election or by-election dividends. Quicker and more spectacular results are secured by finding a scapegoat so ostensibly likely a cause of expense that hardly anybody troubles to question further. In the field of National Health Service costs the villain has been, as everybody knows, the drug bill, and in particular the expenditure on proprietary medicines. The valuable service the *Guardian* has given is to call as witnesses a variety of experts—a consultant physician, a grower of drug plants, the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, manufacturing pharmacists and research workers. Witnesses for what? some may ask. The articles are written not defensively, but informatively. The impression they leave on the readers' mind is unmistakably of an industry indispensable to the country's welfare, to cripple which would endanger the fabric of N.H.S. and imperil the nation's slow and uneven progress to the ideal of positive health throughout the whole population. Chemist contractors could do worse than keep copies of the paper handy to show to those customers who have been led by Press publicity to think that, as citizens, they are being grossly exploited by the manufacturers of medicines.

Present Choice of Antibiotics

PENICILLIN retains its lead as the most effective and least toxic agent available for the treatment of most infections that are sensitive to it *in vitro*, though its usefulness has been reduced by abuse during recent years. That is the opinion of Dr. Maxwell Finland, given in a speech in a symposium on antibiotics in Washington, U.S.A., recently (*British Medical Journal*, 1953, 2, 1115). Little was known, he said, of the relative effectiveness of the new forms of penicillin, but L-ephedamine penicillin G (Compenamine) and penicillin O (allylmercaptyl penicillin G), and its repository form chloro-

procaine penicillin O, were presumed to be equivalent in their therapeutic effectiveness to penicillin G and to procaine penicillin. With penethamate (the hydriodide of diethylaminoethyl ester of penicillin G), however, conclusive proof was still lacking that it was superior to penicillin G or procaine penicillin in conditions in which localisation might be advantageous. Orally, three to ten times the amount of penicillin that would be given intramuscularly was needed, despite the fact that oral penicillin in buffered tablets of the sodium or potassium salts was well absorbed. The oral route could not be recommended in the treatment of severe infections caused by organisms that are only of low or moderate sensitivity to that antibiotic. A useful combination of streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin might eventually be elaborated.

Of the tetracycline group, the remnant tetracycline itself (a body that has been divested of the molecular portions that distinguish aureomycin and Terramycin) gave fewer untoward gastric effects than the other members. There was difficulty in generalising on the relative usefulness of the three members of the group. A successful use of chloramphenicol was in the treatment of serious infections by staphylococci that were resistant to penicillin and to the tetracycline group.

Two new antibiotics having similar antimicrobial spectra, but widely different pharmacological effects, were erythromycin and carbomycin. They were both active against most penicillin-sensitive organisms but erythromycin concentrated in the blood, and carbomycin in the bile. Bacitracin, polymyxin and neomycin were classed together as being inherently toxic and having only specialised uses.

A warning was given about the disappointment that follows the "enthusiastic and indiscriminate" use of a "cure-all" antibiotic when it has been offered. The discriminate choice of therapeutic agents on the basis of proper indication "though perhaps more difficult to practise, may in the long run be less disappointing and more rewarding."

Sulphuric Acid from What?

SULPHUR and sulphuric acid have again been commanding the attention of some sections of the Press. What was generally accepted two years ago as a "crisis," when insufficient American native sulphur could be obtained for all the needs of industry, is now described in the *Economist* (November 21) as a "panic."

The main steps taken by the Government at that time (and continued by the present Government) to make this country less dependent on American sulphur for the production of sulphuric acid, should be well enough known. The present criticism appears to stem from remarks made by Mr. F. G. C. Fison in the annual report of Fisons, Ltd.—one of the largest consumers and producers of acid in this country. In that report Mr. Fison pointed out that acid is much cheaper to produce from native sulphur than from pyrites. While agreeing with the Government's policy at that time, he believes that industry should be permitted to use native sulphur when cheap and switch to other methods if it should become scarce or dear. How that could be accomplished, or what would happen to the new plants now being built for the use of anhydrite, are not explained. The fact that the Government has invested large sums of public money in building new

plants, some of which will not be in production for another year, seems to be overlooked. Meanwhile, production costs of 100 per cent. acid from anhydrite have been given at £8 2s. per ton against £7 2s. from American sulphur and £9 2s. from pyrites. As production from anhydrite increases, however, it is possible that the anhydrite process may prove more economical. Even if that should not prove to be so, and quite apart from the Government's financial interest in the new plants' welfare, surely it is important for the United Kingdom, with its present precarious balance of payments, not to spend its hard-earned dollars on something that can be obtained here—even at a premium so long as it is not a disproportionate one.

Evidence of increased supplies of acid available from British plants is contained in a recent Treasury Order (p. 529) which reimposes a 10 per cent. Customs duty on imported acid.

Spotlight on Exports

DURING October United Kingdom exports were valued at £227·6 millions or £16 millions higher than the average for the third quarter of 1953 and higher than in any month this year except July. July, like October, had twenty-seven working days. With re-exports valued at £9·3 millions and imports at £279·8 millions, the excess of imports (valued c.i.f.) over exports and re-exports (f.o.b.), was £42·9 millions.

The increases mentioned can give little real satisfaction, since seasonal factors in recent years have usually given a higher export total in October. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, presiding at the National Production Advisory Council on Industry on November 20, emphasised that the improvement in exports since the first quarter of the year had been too slow. While the special efforts made to sell more to the United States were creditable, they were not matched by equal achievements in most other markets. The Chancellor said it was doubtful whether the U.K. was competitive enough. Exporters here tended to be slower than their competitors, he suggested, in adjusting prices to meet changes in world markets. Similar concern is expressed by the Treasury in its November *Bulletin For Industry* which points out that, between 1950 and 1952, when the volume of British exports fell 5 per cent., the exports of ten major countries increased together by 7 per cent. During the first half of 1953, British exports just maintained the 1952 monthly average, whereas exports of Japan, Germany, and the United States rose substantially.

The foregoing remarks deal with exports as a whole, but if we turn to the group comprising chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours the results are equally, if not more, discouraging. In October they were valued at £11·5 millions, bringing the total for the year so far to £106·4 millions, against £117·4 millions in a comparable period of 1952, and £117·9 millions in 1951. To carry the analysis a stage further, drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations in October were valued at £2,645,827, making the total for the ten months of the year £25,102,398 (against £26,768,856). Shipments of proprietary medicines, at £599,322, were at their highest since January 1952. India again maintained its position as the largest single market for United Kingdom medicines, the values for October being: Proprietary medicines, £59,500; other medicinal preparations, £286,726.

An improvement in the values of penicillin was recorded, with salts at £177,174; injections at £113,506, and other penicillin preparations at £43,113. The value of antibiotics other than penicillin was, at £332,223, only about £5,000 short of February's record (£337,791). Better values were also recorded for ointments and liniments at £103,783 and insulin at £57,263. Antipaludics, however, fell heavily from £156,523 in September to £29,188 and aspirin from £87,918 to £36,907. Among other exports in that section sulphonamides were valued at £169,641 and quinine at £11,883.

Of the total exports of perfumery and toilet preparations, which were valued at £610,760, cosmetics (toilet paste or powder; toilet cream; lipstick; rouge; grease paint) accounted for £174,184 and dentifrices for £119,554. Essential oils at £35,065 were at the same level as in September, but toilet soaps at £238,494 were a record for the year. On the imports side drugs, medicine and medicinal preparations cost £445,523, and essential oils £352,547. The values of essential oils supplied by Italy was £84,529 and by France, £77,787.

Indian Pharmaceutical Codex

AN Indian Pharmaceutical Codex, the first work of its kind in India, and modelled on the British Pharmaceutical Codex, has been brought out by the [Indian] Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Compilation of the Codex was commenced in 1947 by the Director of the Central Drug Research Institute (Dr. B. Mukherji) at the instance of the Pharmaceutical and Drug Research Committee of the Government of India. The Codex is in two volumes, the first of which—containing two parts—has been published. Part I contains monographs on 190 indigenous drugs, mostly vegetable but also of animal and other origin, and of use to all systems of medicine in the country. Part II deals with the method of preparation of three drugs. The second volume of the codex is expected to deal with drugs used in India but which are available from foreign countries. The Indian Pharmaceutical Codex has the aim of laying down much needed standards for drugs and their preparations, and is expected to be of value to pharmacists, practitioners and research workers.

A Round-table on Drug Economies

AN agency that has contributed to important economies in the drug bill at Bristol Royal Infirmary is capable of being applied elsewhere. It consists of an "economy committee," whose composition and activities were described by one of the hospital's doctors in London recently (p. 533). The effectiveness of the committee's work is shown by the fact that, although it meets only twelve times a year, it is able to save in that time an amount probably more than the annual salary of one of its members. On any such committee the pharmacist, besides being a source of cost figures, must be a cornerstone. He is in a position to contribute substantially to the "full airing of the pros and cons of the expenditure" that the committee provides. The Bristol Committee has shown determination and energy in compiling, with the co-operation of "all members of the staff," a booklet on drug economy with special reference to the cost of pharmaceutical preparations. A caveat needs to be entered, however, against any too-ready assumption that expensive proprietaries necessarily have inexpensive equivalents.

Onward from Galen

A CURRENT CAUSERIE

FEW British visitors are allowed into Moscow these days and so far as we know no pharmacists have been amongst them. But Canon Mervyn Stockwood, of Bristol, who published an account of a recent visit to the Soviet Union in the *Daily Herald*, included child welfare clinics on his itinerary and has something to say about the medical arrangements there. As soon as a mother returns from the maternity hospital, he writes, she goes with the baby to the clinic for an inspection. Subsequent visits take place twice a week for a month, once a month for three years, and even after that at regular intervals. The clinics reduce pressure on the hospitals. "And I was intrigued by a high-frequency apparatus for curing the common cold; I saw several people making use of it. . . . The medical officer told me that the Government was keen to foster preventive medicine. The drug B.C.G. is compulsory for all children and when necessary two new drugs, *pask* and *vtetasite*, are given." One wonders about the two new drugs. Has *pask* any relation to PAS? And is it, like penicillin, a "Russian discovery," as would appear from propaganda statements quoted in the British Press not so long ago?



SEDOM does an American suggest sending a productivity team to Britain. When the phenomenon stems—albeit indirectly—from action taken by British industry, on the recommendation of a British productivity team returned from America, it is the more remarkable. In the September issue of the *American Journal of Pharmacy* an editorial states that "After reading of these progressive steps [the adoption by the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry of the metric system and the efforts made to get bottles and bottle sizes standardised in metric units] taken in England, the editor feels that possibly we should send a productivity team there. Surely many similar changes are long over-due here." The editor proceeds to describe the state of affairs in his country. Almost all drugs are sold in bulk by the avoirdupois system for solids and apothecaries' for liquids; a few very expensive drugs are sold by the gm. or c.c.; the manufacturer, as often as not, uses all three systems concurrently in the preparation of his private formulas; the pharmacist uses the metric system exclusively for manufacturing but dispenses in both apothecaries' and metric; new drugs are usually packed in metric quantities if dry, in apothecaries' if liquid, while old drugs are still packed in apothecaries' units. "To go from the ridiculous to the sublime," continues the editor, "the United States Pharmacopoeia XV proposes to use the litre and millilitre in place of 1,000 cubic centimetres and cubic centimetre." He considers that step to be almost laughable in the face of the utter confusion in the country's whole drug industry. However, he sees positive forces at work: new drugs are packed in metric doses, the official compendia give precedence to the dose in metric quantities, the apothecaries' equivalent being given in parentheses. Most American medical schools now teach only metric doses. But, suggests the editor, much more rapid progress could be made, particularly if metric stock and prescription bottles were available. In a parting shot he avows that to cling to an outdated metrology is both stupid and dangerous. Over here, one must admit with some bowing of the head that the laudatory remarks of the *American Journal of Pharmacy* may not be 100 per cent. merited. The adoption of the metric system by the A.B.P.I. has constituted little more than a bridgehead for that system in commercial pharmacy. For the time being it appears to have added, if anything, to a confusion that bears a striking resemblance to the American model described above. There are, too, some pharmacists bent on sticking to their old ways if they can find whole-

salers to oblige. One hears voices raised in protest, such as that of the *Somerset Pharmaceutical Newsletter* issued by the Somerset Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society which, in its November issue, says: "The drug firms appear to have decided to deal in the metric system without any consideration for the opinions of the customers. They have merely issued conversion tables—'Towards the Conversion of England.' It should perhaps be repeated that, in strict accuracy, the pharmaceutical productivity team's recommendation was to send out liquid galenicals by volume instead of by weight. The adoption of the metric system was an attempt to kill two birds with one stone.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

A MEETING of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was held in Belfast, on November 20, the president (Mr. W. H. Boyd) in the chair. Also present were Messrs. W. P. Ewart (vice-president), J. Irwin (treasurer), H. P. Crossin, H. W. Gamble, J. McGregor, F. R. Moore, H. F. Moore, C. A. Quinn, P. R. W. Shinner, and Professor F. B. C. Mayrs. The secretary (Mr. W. Gorman) was in attendance:

A letter was received from the Ministry of Home Affairs notifying the Council of a new Order under the Dangerous Drugs Act bringing N-allylnormorphine under control. The Ministry also wrote in connection with the draft regulations for the limitation of the number of times candidates can sit for the Society's examinations, and suggesting a further discussion of the subject with the Ministry of Education. The president and Messrs. Ewart, Gamble and Shinner were appointed to represent the Council accordingly.

THE PRESIDENT said he had received letters from Professor Ronald F. Glover (president of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons) and Dr. J. K. L. Pearson (secretary of the North of Ireland Veterinary Association) thanking the Council for their hospitality and help on the occasion of a recent informal conference at which matters of mutual interest were discussed.

The certificate of apprenticeship was granted to the following students:—Vivian E. Banford, Belfast; Thomas G. Cahill, Belfast; Mary K. Campbell, Coleraine; Raymond Crockett, Londonderry; Jean M. Eames, Enniskillen; Hugh P. Gabby, Newry; Kenneth F. Gallagher, Omagh; David B. Hopwood, Lurgan; James P. Kelly, Newcastle; Kathleen J. P. Lagan, Pomeroy; Katharine Mullan, Dungannon; Maurice P. Murphy, Newry; James T. McKeagney, Tempo; Bernard Mary O'Neill, Belfast, and Therese E. Purdy, Belfast.

Members of the Council were appointed to attend the examinations to be held in the Municipal College of Technology from December 11 to 18.

It was decided to nominate Messrs. Gamble and Shinner as members of the Guild of Queen's University. Other representatives of the Society are Messrs. H. F. Moore, McGregor and Tate.

On the proposal of MR. MOORE, seconded by MR. QUINN, it was agreed that the names of members, associates and students of the Society who had not paid the retention fee for the current year should be removed from the appropriate registers.

At the suggestion of THE PRESIDENT, the secretary was asked to convey the Council's congratulations to Professor H. Brindle (one of the Society's examiners) on his appointment as Dean of the Faculty of Science of Manchester University (C. & D., November 14, p. 481).

On the recommendation of the House Committee it was decided to take steps to improve the ventilation in the assembly room in the Society's house.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

FREEDOM TO COMPETE

SIR.—After an enjoyable holiday in Spain where the pharmacist practises without fear of competition, one returns to find that one's competitor across the road is to have as a neighbour another "Boots"! Mr. Aneurin Bevan tells us that, as a nation, we are ill-educated and it would seem that only in England could the pharmacist be treated by the authorities with such indifference to his welfare.

ROMFORD

A. W. DANIEL

SPACE-SAVING CONTAINERS

SIR.—Some time ago I suggested that manufacturers of bulk drugs, tablets, etc., should contemplate putting them into square-faced receptacles—bottles of flat-faced type with labels clearly printed on the narrow side. Round and squat square bottles of all types and sizes occupy a great deal of valuable space in dispensaries. So far I have seen only one manufacturer put up capsules in flat-faced type bottles with labels suitably printed on narrow edge. If one firm can do it surely so can many others—in fact, why not all?

SCOTTISH CHEMIST

THE PHARMACIST AND THE METRIC SYSTEM

SIR.—In spite of all that has been said the question "Does the pharmacist require his supplies in the familiar Imperial system, or does he wish to be forced to receive his drugs, etc., in metric weights and measures?" still needs answering. From the practical point of view the cavalier treatment meted out to the busy pharmacist is on a par with the substitution of cumbersome diffuse English titles for crisp, easily abbreviated Latin in the B.P., the changing of the old alphabetical arrangement, and the re-hash of the contents with consequent confusion and expense every five years. The analyst now seems more important than the user, and one cannot envy the student, the teacher or the examiner. The pharmacist must accept also the present unsatisfactory arrangement of the National Formulary and the issue of the Drug Tariff in the metric system, but on the question of supplies, at any rate, he can consider his own convenience. He can choose to specify Imperial for his drugs and chemicals and tread on solid ground.

PERSPEX

PHARMACY AND TRADE UNIONISM

SIR.—The decision of the Bristol Co-operative Society, Ltd., whereby the employment of pharmacists is made conditional on their being members of a trade union affiliated to the Trades Union Congress (p. 529) is to be regarded as a compromise. The decision affects three groups. First, the pharmacists who had contracted out of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers into the Registered Pharmacists' Union. They are now, by the "restrictive clause," faced with a dilemma. They had no difference with their employers. In fact they have proclaimed the atmosphere to have been always friendly. They do object, however, to being dictated to by an "omnibus" trade union, and have made a stand for freedom of association. All honour to them. The threat of U.S.D.A.W. local officers to call a strike and by such action to paralyse the whole service to co-operative members in the Bristol area, even to affecting food supplies, created a dangerous situation. The public were to be penalised so that those employee pharmacists could be bent to a doctrinaire policy dictated by non-pharmacist officials of a trade union. In those circumstances resort was had to the national executive of the trade union, and subsequent negotiations resulted in the decision "that a condition of employment of pharmacists should be membership of a trade union which is affiliated to the T.U.C." The R.P.U. is not so affiliated. Hence the difficult situation for the pharmacists affected. Although I have received on their behalf assurance that they will stand firm, one must face realities. Should the pharmacists decide to leave their present employment they could readily obtain other posts. On the other hand many are married men with their roots in Bristol. The choice must be an individual one and will be difficult. I would say this, that the present restriction

to U.S.D.A.W. may be only temporary, so whatever each individual pharmacist decides the "craft" will understand. The second group affected is the management committee of the Bristol Society. The attack by local officials of that union was timed to coincide with the Committee's annual meeting, at which vacancies had to be filled. The committee rightly held the view that the quarrel was between the R.P.U. and the other union and in the belief that strike action was imminent the matter was taken to a national level on both sides. Result: compromise. The victory of the third party, U.S.D.A.W., is a pyrrhic one, for the condition of T.U.C. affiliation does not necessarily involve perpetual membership of that union. Statements in the pharmaceutical Press that there is an agreement between that union and the Association of Scientific Workers that the latter shall not accept retail pharmacists have not been denied. If that is so the "closed shop" has, by an indirect route, become a *fait accompli*. In that situation I would make a personal appeal to the self-employed members of the R.P.U. to agree that membership of that body should from now on be confined to employee pharmacists. That would be the first step towards breaking the chains of our brother-pharmacists. On the assumption that that support will be forthcoming I intend to place on the agenda of the next R.P.U. council meeting the following motions:

(a) That, whilst the support given by the self-employed members of the R.P.U. is fully appreciated, they be asked to agree to a ballot being taken of the Union's members, as prescribed by the rules, on the question of confining R.P.U. membership to employee pharmacists; with the rider that in the event of a majority in favour, application shall in due course be made for T.U.C. affiliation.

(b) That steps be taken, at a later date, to protest at the Ministerial level to the present retail employee pharmacist representation on the National Joint Industrial Council for Retail Pharmacy on the grounds that the present representation is neither truly representative nor fully competent to deal with the principle of collective bargaining.

(c) That in the event of any future application by the present employee pharmacists' representatives under the Industrial Courts Act, objection shall be lodged on the grounds that such representation is minority, and that it does not reflect the opinions of the pharmacists concerned. That special reference shall be made to the National Health Service (Amendment Act, 1949), covering the remuneration and conditions of service of persons employed or engaged in the provision of services under the N.H.S. Acts.

In conclusion I would say the quarrel has been forced on the R.P.U. for the reason that employed retail pharmacists have been used as pawns in a move to secure a "closed shop" within the co-operative movement.

G. H. ARMITAGE, *General secretary, REGISTERED PHARMACISTS' UNION*
EAST BARNET

VIEWPOINTS . . .

I STRONGLY suggest that the Drug Tariff should include prices in both Imperial and Metric systems.—H.P.L.

INSPECTION under the Foods and Drugs Act in our ordinary business is to be expected, but the testing scheme is an insult to our professional integrity. It should never have been tolerated by the Pharmaceutical Society. Is a rural dispensing doctor subjected to this indignity? Has a pharmacist ever met a doctor who has ever expressed anything but contempt for the whole scheme? If doctors as a whole had been allowed to participate in the dispensing of the nation's medicine, would the British Medical Association have stood for such "snooperies"?—A.C.Y.

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about suppliers of the following items:

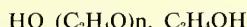
AIDA stick deodorant ("Margaret Duncan product")
CER-KURO boil ointment
Cotton wool dispenser in plastic
QUEEN ALEXANDRA or QUEEN CHARLOTTE disposable baby napkin
WORKALINE veterinary embrocation
Tablets ALLBODINE
DISQUANINE
A.G.U. pomades

NON-IONIC EMULSIFIERS

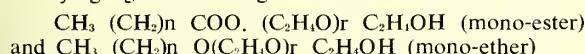
Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Applications

THE recent introduction of alkali-stable non-ionic surface-active agents in commercial quantities makes a notable advance in the field of emulsification. Those agents have the special advantages that they do not dissociate in solution into anions and cations; are comparatively inert chemically, and are not readily "salted out" of solution. Most of the commercial products are polyoxyethylene derivatives.

Polyoxyethylene glycols are prepared by the action of ethylene oxide on glycols or diethylene glycol, and may be represented:



where the value of "n" varies widely. The members of lower molecular weight are liquids, and those of higher molecular weight vary in consistency from unctuous pastes to waxy solids. They are soluble in water, and are already in use but their emulsifying power is distinctly limited. On the other hand, their esters or ethers of fatty acids or fatty alcohols, of which there is a wide range, are effective emulsifying agents. Their general formulæ are as follows:



The ester type may be manufactured by direct esterification of fatty acids with a suitable polyoxyethylene glycol, and the monoesters have been widely used in cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations. They have drawbacks which, however, are not possessed by alkyl polyoxyethylene monoethers. For example, the monoesters may hydrolyse on storage if the emulsion is alkaline, or may decompose through mould attack. In direct esterification a mixture of mono- and di-esters is obtained, the proportion varying according to reaction conditions. The monoesters can be extracted from the reaction mixture, but the process is cumbersome, and purer products are prepared by direct addition of ethylene oxide to the fatty acid. The di-esters have different properties from the mono compounds because they have no free hydrophilic chain. The ether-type products are generally superior to those of the ester-type. Their properties are controlled by the amphipathic balance between the water-solubilising part of the molecule (the oxyethylene groups) and the oil-soluble alkyl group. The water solubility increases with the number of oxyethylene groups in the molecule. The shorter-chain molecules are water dispersible, and increase in the chain length confers water solubility. Hence the size of the molecule can be adjusted or "tailor made" to suit any particular problem.

In simple systems shorter chains favour emulsification of paraffins of all types whereas longer chains favour emulsification or solubilisation of polar substances. The stability of the ether linkage confers great emulsion stability over the whole pH range.

A range of fatty alcohol polyoxyethylene mono-ethers has recently been produced in Great Britain for pharmaceutical and cosmetic emulsification use under the proprietary name of Texofor A. They are manufactured by Grovers (Chemicals) Ltd., Wortley Low Mills, Leeds, 12, and are a series of cetyl derivatives. They are water-soluble or water-dispersible waxy products. A sufficiently wide range of chain length is provided so that the choice of agent to fit the requirements of any particular problem can be worked out logically. The MLD 50 of the series is of the order of 500 and 400 mgm. per kilo body weight by intraperitoneal and intravenous routes (in mice) and the lethal effect is due to overloading of the blood stream with foreign matter. There was no untoward effect on guinea pigs and rats when fed for long periods at the rate

of 0.1 gm. per kilo body weight. Patch tests showed fewer skin reactors than with sodium lauryl sulphate. Cetyl polyoxyethylene monoethers can be used to produce thick or thin emulsions as desired. In combination with cetyl alcohol excellent thick emulsions can be obtained using small amounts of the emulsifiers. A typical formula is given.

A.	Mineral oil	...	...	...	50
	Texofor AIP	...	...	...	1
	Cetyl alcohol	...	...	...	5
	Water	...	...	...	50
B.	Texofor AIP	...	...	...	2
	Cetyl alcohol	...	...	...	8
	Water	...	...	...	90

In preparation the oil phase and emulsifier are melted together, and water heated to 70 to 80°C. is added. That results in a thin liquid which, as stirring continues and the temperature falls, thickens to a stiff emulsion. Medicaments may be added at any stage in the process except for volatile materials, which would be added to the cold emulsion.

The compounds are heat-stable and emulsions can be autoclaved without any fear of emulsifier decomposition.

A water-dispersible condensate of cetyl alcohol is marketed by the same company under the name Collone AC. It may be used with advantage where a more hydrophilic base than cera emulsificans is required. It forms semi-transparent gels with water and combines well with fatty alcohols, lanolin, petroleum jelly and liquid paraffin to increase the hydrophilic nature of those products. As an emulsifier it is particularly effective with paraffins of all types from mineral oils to hard waxes. Collone N.I. by the same maker is a self-emulsifying wax which is based on a blend of fatty alcohol with a non-ionic emulsifier. It can be used even on a small scale for ointment and creams. It is stable over the whole pH range, and is easy to manipulate. The alkyl polyoxyethylene derivatives may also be used in solubilisation of essential oils and phenols. The ether products may be used in making emulsions for cold waving.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY

"I'm a-gettin' in my mulleins," she said, briskly, "an I've been thinking o' you these twenty times since I come out o' the house. I begun to believe you must ha' forgot me at last."

"I have been away from home," I explained. "Why don't you get in your pennyroyal too? There's a great plantation of it beyond the next fence but one."

"Pennyryal!" repeated the dear little old woman, with an air of compassion for inferior knowledge; "taint the right time, darlin'. Pennyryal's too rank now. But for mulleins this day is prime. . . ."

"Now, be keerful, dear heart," was the anxious response; "choose 'em well. There's odds in mulleins same's there is in angels. Take a plant that's all run up to stalk, and there ain't but little goodness in the leaves. This one I'm at now must ha' been stepped on by some creatur' and blighted of its bloom, and the leaves is han'some! When I was small I used to have a notion that Adam an' Eve must a took mulleins for their winter wear. Ain't they just like flannel, for all the world? I've had experience, and I know there's plenty of sickness might be saved to folks if they'd quit horseradish and such fiery, exasperating things, and use mullein drarves in proper season. Now I shall spread these an' dry 'em on my spare floor in the garrit, an', come to steam 'em for use along in the winter, there'll be the vally of the whole summer's goodness in 'em, sartin.' And she snipped away with the dull scissors, while I listened respectfully, and took great pains to have my part of the harvest present a good appearance.

(Extracts from "The Courting of Sister Wisby," by Sarah Orne Jewett.)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A Hospital Pharmaceutical Department

How alterations in the equipment and administration of the pharmaceutical department, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, have been planned and carried out

BY S. J. HOPKINS, PH.C.

A NUMBER of changes have been made in the pharmaceutical department of Addenbrooke's Hospital in recent years. Change and progress, which are often thought to be synonymous, are not necessarily so, but it is only by change that progress can be assessed, and an account of the improvements may be of interest to other hospital pharmacists. Individual changes as they are made may be small, but in the aggregate they may amount to something quite substantial in efficiency. Although the requirements of every hospital pharmacy differ in detail, they have many basic similarities.

The original layout of the sterilising unit at Addenbrooke's is shown in Fig. 1. This room was woefully inadequate for the work, as distillation of the water, preparation and sterilisation of the solution in the one room was impossible, and the production scheme was of necessity wasteful of both time and labour. The ever-increasing demand for sterile products (Fig. 2) made some alteration essential, and a report on the position and suggestions for improvements were submitted to the Board for consideration. The chairman and secretary soon afterwards made an on-the-spot investigation, and departed convinced. Delays were inevitable, and indeed in matters of this kind must be expected, but eventually a new extension was built out into a courtyard, after demolishing old storesheds, etc., and it is of some interest to note that the final building differed only in detail from the plan originally submitted. This extension permitted some reorganisation in the dispensary, including increased storage space and an office for the chief pharmacist.

The new unit was equipped with a filtered air supply, automatic filling devices and other apparatus for the manufacture of sterilised products in quantity. A flow system of production was envisaged, whereby the water would be distilled at one end of a counter, passing on for the preparation of a solution, then to filling, capping and autoclaving of the containers. After sterilisation, the bottles would be passed on for inspection for foreign matter, then sealed, labelled and placed into stock, all with the minimum of transport or lifting. This scheme of production was eventually put into operation, and has resulted in a marked increase in output, whilst eliminating much of the unproductive and tiring labour of the older system. Coupled with the added advantage of a filtered air supply under slight positive pressure, the quality of the finished products has improved considerably, and the percentage of rejects due to foreign matter and other causes has correspondingly fallen.

What Happened When a Batch Went Wrong

A system of batch numbering is essential if any real check is to be made on the quality of the issued products, and some permanent pressure or temperature-recording device should be attached to the autoclave. Reliance is often placed on the observation of pressure gauges during the sterilisation period, but that may not always be sufficient, a point that was once brought home to the department very forcibly. On that occasion a batch of dextrose solution was prepared and placed into stock in the usual way. Some time later a report was received from a ward that a rigor had been observed after an injection of the

dextrose solution. The batch was withdrawn, but an examination revealed that many of the bottles were unsterile, and it became clear that in some way the whole batch must have escaped sterilisation. How that could have happened was a mystery. The assistant who had prepared the batch was of undoubted integrity, and she confirmed that the necessary pressure had been observed on the

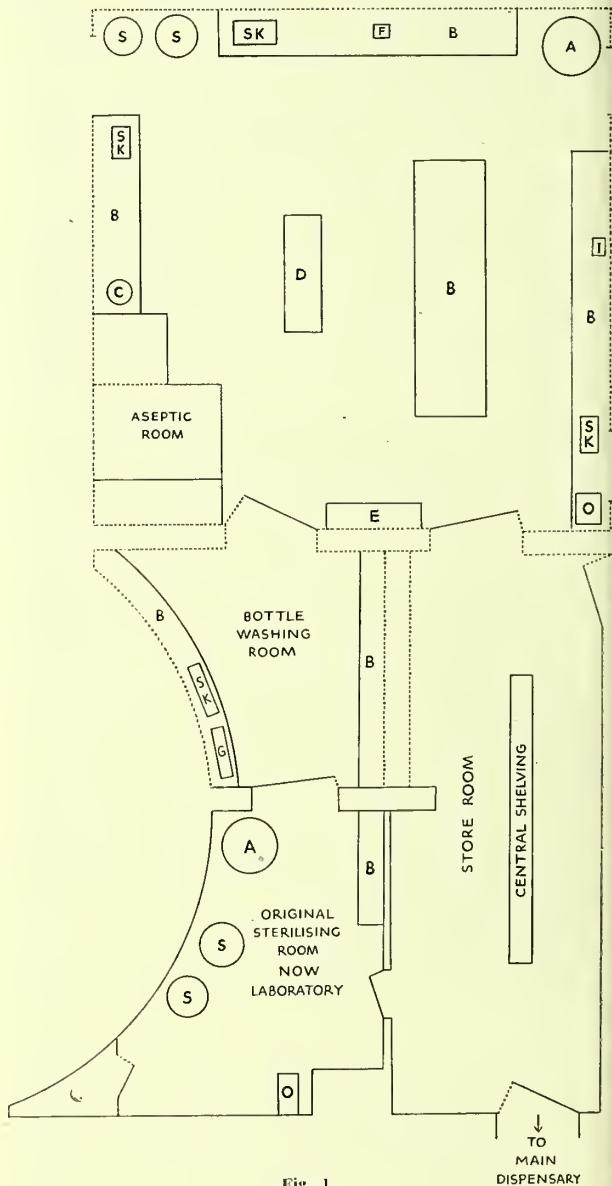
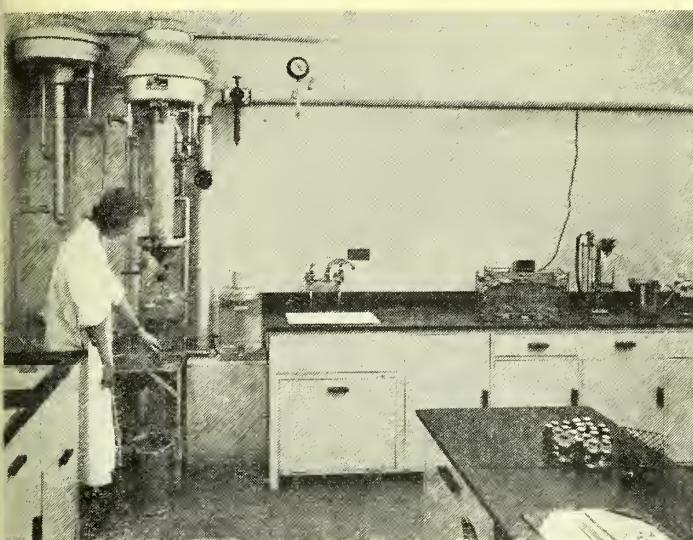


Fig. 1
 A=Autoclave. B=Bench. C=Bench autoclave. D=Desk. E=Cupboard. F=Bottle filler. G=Bottle washer. I=Inspection unit. O=Oven. S=Sink. SK=Sink.
 Walls of extension shown thus:

TO MAIN DISPENSING



The aseptic dispensary is laid out for smooth flow of work. At the left, the stills deliver sterile pyrogen-free water. Filling of the containers is done at the bench, at the right-hand end of which, in the second picture, they are autoclaved. Note recording dial above. The autoclaved bottles pass right again for inspection, sealing, labelling and storage.

gauge both at the beginning and end of the sterilising period, though she had been absent in the interim. Eventually it was found that the main steam had been shut off from the department (without warning) for some minutes, unfortunately just as the batch of dextrose was being sterilised. After that untoward experience a permanent recorder was obtained without delay, and any variation in steam pressure is now automatically recorded and visible. The batch number of the solution concerned is also entered against the appropriate recorder reading.

The Mystery of the Broken Bottles

The opening of the new sterilising unit with its own bottle-washing room was taken as an opportunity to review and improve the method of cleaning transfusion bottles, and to institute a more vigorous brushing scheme. Almost immediately the percentage of breakages during autoclaving began to rise, and soon reached alarming proportions, for on one heartbreaking occasion only twenty bottles survived out of a batch of forty-one. The sterilisation methods were unchanged, and a reason was hard to find. A number of expedients were tried out, all without

Giving the Staff a Break

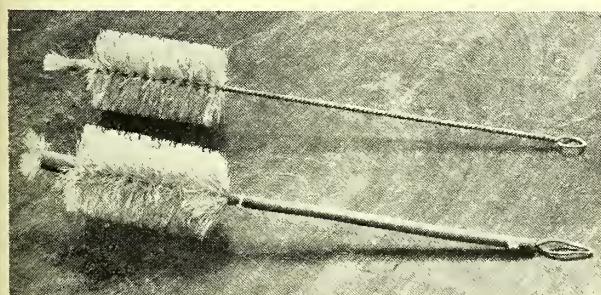
The reactions of staff to alterations, and to what the chief pharmacist may think are improvements, play a considerable part in the smooth running of a department, and comments on proposed changes should be encouraged. Some variety of work within the department is usually welcomed, and in this hospital an attempt is made to arrange a three-monthly rota of duties such as sterilisation, penicillin and streptomycin dispensing, stock-making, outpatients, etc. That system avoids the monotony of restricted tasks, increases interest, and prevents the temporary collapse of a department that occurs when one member of the staff, who alone has dealt with one particular aspect of the work, is absent.

The Pharmacist Turns Publisher

The reputation of a pharmaceutical department within the hospital depends very much upon its relations with the medical staff, and with the Board and its secretary. So far as the former is concerned, while the chief pharmacist may set an example, he owes much to the co-operation of his staff in supplying general information on drugs, and in being ready to develop ideas in formulation and presentation. A reasonably comprehensive file of medical literature is essential, and at this hospital the dissemination of information is carried a stage further by the issue at intervals of a pharmaceutical bulletin. That may take the form of a review of a group of important drugs, or an account of various new compounds which, from a knowledge of prescribers' interests, the pharmacist may consider to warrant inclusion.

The bulletin affords a useful opportunity of bringing the cost of drugs to the notice of the medical staff. There is little doubt that prescribers are becoming more price-conscious, and they often welcome some reminder of this kind. At Addenbrooke's it is not unusual for the pharmacist to indicate on a case-sheet the cost of treatment to date when certain more expensive drugs are prescribed. That pricing is for information only, and as such it is welcomed. It often results in treatment being reviewed, and sometimes in its being discontinued sooner than might otherwise be the case.

Another point of contact with the medical staff is that the chief pharmacist has the privilege of attending consultant staff meetings at regular intervals. Those meetings afford invaluable opportunities for the exchange of views on both sides, and in this hospital have resulted, amongst other things, in a greater uniformity of prescribing habits, and an increased awareness of the department's work.



Above: The innocent-looking cause of bottle breakages. Below: Collared! A couple of rubber neckbands have the ruffian tamed.

success. During that time an observant junior member of the staff had been pointing out that the breakages began with the use of the new bottle brushes, suggesting that the metal parts of the brushes, rubbing against the glass, caused slight scratches which initiated subsequent fracture. That suggestion was not taken seriously at first, but a practical demonstration with rubber-protected bottle brushes soon proved the point, convinced the sceptics and silenced the critics. The bottle brushes are now given "foundation garments" as shown in the illustration.

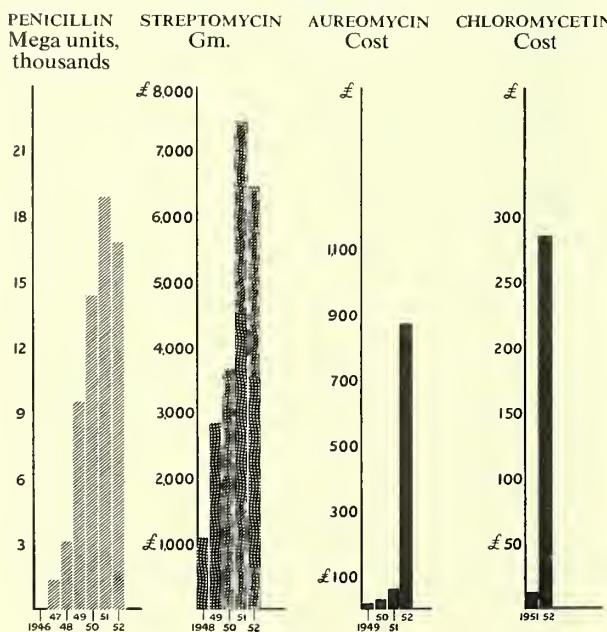


The dispensary at Addenbrooke's Hospital. At the back is the chief pharmacist's office referred to in the article.

A Great Spending Department

The relationships of the pharmaceutical department and the Board and its secretary are primarily the responsibility of the chief pharmacist, and an appreciation of the problems of each by the other is highly desirable. The hospital pharmacy is one of the great spending departments, and the Board have the right and duty to satisfy themselves that the department is being run in a businesslike manner. The chief pharmacist can assist on this point

ANTIBIOTICS



cates in what direction expenditure has risen, and when possible suggests economies. Issued early in January, the report appears well before the end of the financial year, and supplies a useful addition to the regular information on expenditure supplied by the finance department. It offers, moreover, an excellent opportunity to indicate lines of anticipated expansion and improvement. Often it is of considerable assistance to a Board to know upon what lines its senior officers are thinking, and if tentative suggestions are put forward for possible serious consideration in the future, conflicting interests and demands can often be reconciled to the advantage of all.

It must not be forgotten that the pharmacy is only one department of the hospital, though a very important one, and it is unfair to expect any governing authority to consider for the first time at short notice a matter that has become urgent, when an earlier indication of possible future needs might well have led to a more sympathetic

consideration of the matter when the need actually arose.

It must be admitted at once that the pharmacist, unlike some of his more fortunate medical colleagues, labours under the disadvantage that he has no direct access to committees, and must rely upon the hospital secretary for the presentation of his case. It is therefore only reasonable and just that as much information as possible should be supplied to the secretary concerning any matter that the pharmacist wishes the Board to consider, and no suggestion should be put forward that cannot be justified. Without this assurance, and a clear picture of the needs of the pharmaceutical department and the trends of its development, the secretary is obviously unable to present the pharmacist's case with the cogency that he otherwise would. Neglect of those elementary observations may lead to feelings of frustration and disappointment which, by an appreciation of the secretary's own position, might easily have been avoided.

HOSPITAL PHARMACY FORUM

The Hospital Pharmacist and RESEARCH

A COMMONLY heard criticism of the British Pharmaceutical Conference is that it tends to become an affair for specialists from the manufacturing laboratories and grows more and more remote from the interest of the practising pharmacist. Technical development in pharmacy has, of course, tended toward large-scale production and to the use of complex organic chemicals and biological products. That in turn requires more elaborate analytical methods, which are costly and cannot be economically introduced at the dispensing-bench stage. The time has long since passed when manufacturing pharmacy was merely a blown-up edition of the back-room of the dispensary. We should therefore rejoice that the Conference has grown with these advances, and that it serves a useful purpose by providing an exchange of information and ideas. Nevertheless there is something noteworthy in the view which sees with regret that the majority of papers are of interest only to analysts, a few only come from schools of pharmacy (and they are usually very academic), and only occasionally do we have a paper from a hospital pharmacist. How is it that the hospital pharmacy is so unfruitful in this matter? Is it the job of the hospital pharmacist to engage in research? If so, what kind of problem is within the scope of the hospital pharmacy? These are questions which might well be considered and elaborated by individuals and perhaps in the meetings of hospital pharmacists which take place from time to time. There is, of course, an unbalanced and almost mystic attitude to research in some minds. It has been surrounded by a glamour and an intellectual snobbery to an altogether unwarranted degree. There are many excellent and praiseworthy and satisfying functions to occupy one's life other than those normally dubbed "research." A good administrator, for example, or an inventor, fulfils most important rôles in the life of the community and are equally important with experimenters and analysts. Nevertheless, those of us who are trained in scientific methods and engaged in a technology such as pharmacy, calling, as it does, on so many sciences, feel an urge to engage in experimental work of some kind. Now research is largely a matter of temperament. It is undertaken primarily to find out the How and Why of some observed phenomenon. In industry, of course, that curiosity must be harnessed and directed towards its practical value in creating new or better products of potential profit to the manufacturer. The spirit of inquiry, however, is common to all, and may be satisfied, so far as circumstances permit, at every stage of pharmaceutical work. Truly, it

is not reasonable to expect a hospital to provide many hundreds of pounds for elaborate equipment such as polaroscopes, electrophotometers and spectrosopes unless it can be shown that some urgent need is to be met or some great saving of expense is likely to accrue from doing so. The hospital pharmacist must therefore assume that the scope of his experiments will be limited to those which can be carried out with comparatively simple apparatus. Even so, ingenuity can provide a great deal. A simple photo-cell can be rigged up as a colorimeter for a very small outlay, sensitive thermal instruments can easily be constructed by adapting the simple Wheatstone-bridge circuit for use with a thermocouple, viscometers can be made from treacle tins and pieces of wire. The collaboration of a radio enthusiast can transform the scope of a small laboratory enormously without incurring large expense. The more serious objection to the undertaking of research in the hospital pharmacy is that usually the day is so crowded with routine matters that no time can be spared. That, alas, is only too true in these days of staff shortage, and with a difference of about £200 per annum between hospital pay and retail pay it is not easy to hope for much improvement. Nevertheless the observant pharmacist—and surely that should be a tautology—must find problems arising in the course of the routine day that would be worth investigating. What, for example, is the composition of the last bottle of mist. What'sit when taken from a five-gallon vat? What proportion of a drug is lost by adsorption when it is filtered? How much available chlorine is there in the Dakin's solution when it leaves the department? That is the type of problem which is within the scope of a hospital pharmacist and which should be investigated. Failure to clarify these matters would eventually reduce us to the level of kitchen-maids status. Perhaps no one will become a Fellow of the Royal Society at this sort of stuff. The universities would scarcely think it a worthy subject for a Ph.D. thesis. Some of it may not even get into the journals. It might, however, give renewed interest to a pharmacist rapidly becoming weary of pushing bottles over to out-patients.

BABY FEEDS DELIVERED.—Mothers of young babies are also tempted [in U.S.A.] by various firms who prepare formulas according to the doctor's prescription. Some of these specialise in sour milk formulas, while others pack all the child's food for a journey. The food for the infant is delivered, including bottles, sterilised water and orange juice, in a refrigerated container which can be returned and credited.—*From the Economist.*

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26: Demand in the CRUDE DRUGS market for seasonal commodities like IPECACUANHA and TOLU BALSAM was well maintained during the week. Scarcity of many drugs on the spot continued to characterise the market in which prices generally held firm.

Some botanicals of United States origin are difficult to obtain either on the spot or for shipment. Among them are SLIPPERY ELM BARK, COCILLANA BARK and LOBELIA HERB. Some variation was noted in prices asked for CASCARA SAGRADA, but quotations from the primary holders were unchanged. A slight easing occurred in the price of Nicaraguan IPECACUANHA. Stocks of black-brilliant COCHINEAL have been considerably reduced, and prices for that variety are now largely nominal. The value of QUILLAIA continued to improve, with spot supplies of whole bark now offered at 140s. per cwt. (up 5s.) SAFFRON was marked up by 5s. per lb. Holders of BUCHU differed considerably in their ideas of its value; variation in colour of the leaves may have been partly responsible for this. ERGOT and MENTHOL were again neglected, and lack of interest in PEPPER caused a further easing of prices in the Sarawak varieties. Quotations for Zanzibar CLOVES were freely available for shipment and prices were accordingly lower.

The outstanding feature in the ESSENTIAL OILS market was the demand for ANISE and LEMONGRASS by domestic and Continental consumers. Spot offers of anise advanced by more than 1s. per lb. on the week, whilst shipment offers were almost unobtainable. Considerable buying by the United States caused a firmness in lemongrass at origin and the price rose also by 1s. per lb. The values of CITRONELLA from all sources continued to improve.

It now appears that there will be sufficient BERGAMOT to meet all needs for although 20 per cent. of the current crop has been destroyed in the recent floods there is a good carry-over from the 1952-53 crop. No appreciable change in price of that oil is expected.

There were no changes in PHARMACEUTICAL or FINE CHEMICALS during the week. Home-produced SULPHURIC ACID is to be afforded protection by the reimposition of customs duty on imported acid (see p. 529).

UNITED STATES DRUG AND CHEMICAL REPORT

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 24: Prices have held steady among heavy chemicals in the past week but changes have been common in drugs and fine chemicals. Medicinal CROOSOTES were advanced, making creosote carbonate \$3.05 a lb. (up 25 cents); GUAIACOL crystals at \$2.10 a lb. (up 25 cents); guaiacol liquid at \$2.30 (15 cents) and guaiacol carbonate, \$3.40 (25 cents). Reduced by 50 cents a lb. were BARBITONE, U.S.P., now \$4.50, and BARBITONE SODIUM, now \$4.77. Greater manufacturing economies made pos-

sible a reduction in CORTISONE to \$2.90 per 20-tablet bottle (down 90 cents) and in hydrocortisone to \$2.13 per 25-tablet bottle (down 59 cents). ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL was cut to 37½ cents per gall. (down 4 cents) following the recent decline in ethyl alcohol.

MENTHOL values weakened again, making Brazilian \$5.10 a lb. (down 10 cents) and Japanese, \$7.50 (10 cents); Ceylon PAPAIN is now \$3.80 a lb. (down 10 cents), and East African \$4.08 (20 cents). Higher were BUCHU leaves at 36 cents a lb. (up 2 cents), and UVA URSI at 10 cents (also 2 cents).

Buying of ESSENTIAL OILS has been for immediate needs only. Higher a lb. are native LEMONGRASS at \$1.00 (up 5 cents); natural PEPPERMINT, \$5.00 (50 cents); and Formosan CITRONELLA, 60 cents (10 cents).

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETANILIDE. — 1-cwt. lots are now 2s. 9d. per lb. for crystals and 5-cwt., 2s. 8d. Powder is 1s. per lb. more.

ADRENALINE. — Minimum rates for B.P. are from 1s. 3d. per gm. and ACID TARTRATE, B.P., 1953, from 8½d.

AMYLOBARBITONE. — B.P.C. is 65s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots and SODIUM, B.P.C., 70s. per lb.

BENZYL BENZOATE. — Makers' offers of B.P. grade range from 4s. per lb. for 1-ton lots to 6s. 9d. for smallest quantities.

BRUCINE.—ALKALOID is from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9½d. per oz., and NITRATE and SULPHATE from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8½d. per oz., as to quantity.

DEXTROSE. — Rates (per lb.) for B.P. material are as follow:—

MONOHYDRATE	1-4 cwt.		5-cwt.		500 oz. and over
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1-lb. carton ...	1 11½	—			
7-lb. tin ...	1 10½	1 9			
14-lb. tin ...	1 9½	1 8			
28-lb. tin ...	1 8½	1 7½	Above, less 12½ per cent. to wholesalers, delivered.		
In bulk ...	£127 per ton, ex works or store, for minimum 1-ton lots.				

ANHYDROUS	1-4 cwt.		5-cwt.		500 oz. and over
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
7-lb. tin ...	2 0	1 10			
14-lb. tin ...	1 10½	1 9			
28-lb. tin ...	1 9	1 8½	Above, less 12½ per cent. to wholesalers, delivered.		
In bulk ...	£132 per ton, ex works, for minimum 1-ton lots.				

ETHER.—Prices (per lb.) in Winchesters are now as follows:—TECHNICAL, B.S.S., and SOLVENT, 5-cwt., 2s. 3d.; 10-cwt., 2s. 2d. ANÆSTHETIC, B.P., 5-cwt., 3s. 8d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 7d. In drums prices are 2d. per lb. less than above.

FERROUS SULPHATE.—1-cwt. lots of B.P. crystals are 36s. 6d. and 5-cwt., 35s. 6d. per cwt.; granulated, 2s. 6d. per cwt. extra. EXSICCATED is 90s. per cwt.

FORMALDEHYDE. — B.P. solution is 34s. per cwt.

HYDROQUINONE.—Quotations for 1-cwt. lots are 10s. 6d. per lb. For smaller quantities, viz., 28-lb., 10s. 9d.; 14-lb., 11s. 6d.; 7-lb., 12s.

MAGNESIUM OXIDE, B.P. — Bulk rates are as follows:—LIGHT, 3s. 3d. per lb., and HEAVY, 5s. 4d. per lb. for minimum 1-ton lots.

PHENYLACETIC ACID. — In 1-ton lots the price is now 5s. 6d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 6s. per lb. Perfumery grade, re-crystallised is from 8s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

SODIUM ACETATE. — B.P.C. powder in 28-lb. lots is 1s. 9d. per lb.

SODIUM CHLORIDE. — Re-crystallised is 20s. per cwt.

SODIUM PERBORATE. — Prices (per cwt.) are 142s. 9d. in 1-cwt. kegs; 135s. 3d. in 1-cwt. bags for B.P.C. (minimum 10 per cent. available oxygen). Other strengths pro rata. The PERBORATE MONOHYDRATE testing 15 per cent. available oxygen is 30s. 3d. per cwt.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE. — B.P. powder is 125s. per cwt.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—Rates are: 1-ton lots in bulk, 3s. 5d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 5½d.; 1-cwt., 3s. 6d.

SPARTEINE SULPHATE. — Price is 5s. 8d. per oz.

STRYCHNINE.—Current rates per oz. are given in the following table:—

SALT	Under 25 oz.		25 oz.		100 oz.		500 oz. and over
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
ALKALOID, B.P.C.	7 10	7 8	7 8	7 6½	7 5	7 5	
BISULPHATE ..	6 8	6 6	6 6	6 4½	6 3	6 3	
HYDROCHLORIDE, B.P.	7 5	7 3	7 1½	7 1	7 0	7 0	
NITRATE, B.P.C.	7 5	7 3	7 1½	7 1	7 0	7 0	
PHOSPHATE ..	8 6	8 4	8 2½	8 2	8 1	8 1	
SULPHATE, B.P.C.	6 11	6 9	6 7½	6 7	6 6	6 6	

TERPINEOL.—Prices of B.P. grade are from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

THYMOL.—Prices (per lb.) are 16s. 9d. for 28-lb. and 16s. 3d. for 1-cwt. lots.

ZINC CHLORIDE. — B.P.C., cake from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per lb.; sticks, from 5s. 10d. to 6s. 2d. per lb. TECHNICAL, about 140s. per cwt.

ZINC PEROXIDE. — Price (per lb.) for 1-cwt. lots of B.P. is 5s. 3d.

ZINC SULPHATE. — B.P. in 1-cwt. lots is quoted at 1s. 2d. per lb.; 28-lb., 1s. 5d.

Alcohol

Prices of ETHYL ALCOHOL per proof gal. are as follows:—

Plain British Spirit: (95 per cent. Gay Lussac, 66 o.p.); where the number of proof gall. taken over any one year ended December 31 is 300,000 or over the price is 2s. 11d.; 200,000 and less than 300,000, 2s. 11½d.; 200,000 and less than 200,000, 3s.; 50,000 and less than 100,000, 3s. 0½d.; 10,000 and less than 50,000, 3s. 1d.; 2,500 and less than 10,000, 3s. 1½d. Prices are exclusive of duty and are for tank wagon lots.

The following grades are subject to a premium on the above prices as follows:—

Absolute Alcohol, 99.5 per cent., 74.5 o.p., 2d. more per proof gall.; the special high strength (99.9 per cent., 75.2 o.p.), 4d. more; Doubly Rectified Alcohol (S.V.R.), 95.8 per cent., 68 o.p., is 3d. more and P.I. Rectified Alcohol, 96.1 per cent., 68.5 o.p., 7d. more. R.R. Absolute Alcohol (re-rectified), 99.7 per cent., 75 o.p., 12s. 6d. per bulk gall. net.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spanish napellus is 3s. 2d. per lb., duty paid, ex wharf.

ANTIMONY. — English, 99.6 per cent., £222 10s.; 99 per cent., £210 per ton.

ARECA NUTS. — Quotations are firm at 50s. per cwt. for Ceylon material on the spot.

ASAFETIDA. — Persian block is £14 per cwt., duty paid.

BALSAMS.—Quotations (per lb.) are:—*Canada*: New-crop, 22s. 6d. spot; 19s. 3d., c.i.f., shipment. *Copaba*: Soluble Para, spot, 12s. 6d. *Peru*, 8s. 9d. in bond *Tolu* (genuine as imported), now 19s., spot.

BELLADONNA.—A parcel of ROOT testing 0.44 per cent. is offered at 1s. 6d. per lb. on the spot, duty paid; LEAVES are from 3s. per lb., as to test.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block No. 1 on the spot is £35 per cwt., nominal. Shipment offers are about £28 12s. 6d., c.i.f.

BUCHU.—Price now asked varies between 1s. 11d. and 2s. 2d. per lb.

CAMPHOR. — Chinese (B.P.) powder is almost unobtainable on the spot. Prices of $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tablets are 5s. 3d. per lb.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. slabs, 4s. 9d. per lb., duty paid. Synthetic powder is firm at 3s. 7d. per lb. for 100-lb. lots.

CAPSICUMS.—East African on stalk are 160s. per cwt., spot, and 135s., c.i.f., off stalk, 205s. and 170s., c.i.f.

CARDAMOMS.—Firm. Aleppy greens for shipment are about 9s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 10s. No. 1 seeds are 15s. 6d. per lb., spot.

CASSIA BARK.—Whole on the spot is about 95s. per cwt., in bond, and for forward delivery, 82s. 6d., c.i.f. Broken, 67s. 6d. in bond, and 62s. 6d., c.i.f.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural is from 1s. 9d. per lb., duty paid, and rossed, 2s. 2d., on the spot.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar on the spot are 5s. 3d. per lb.; prompt shipment, 4s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL. — Black brilliant is 9s. 6d. per lb., nominal; and grey-black, 8s. 6d.

ERGOT.—Weak. Portuguese for prompt shipment is 17s. per lb., c.i.f. Spot is offered at 17s. 6d.

GALANGAL. — Spot material is about 97s. 6d. per cwt., with forward offers of 82s. 6d., c.i.f.

GENTIAN. — French natural on spot is 100s. per cwt., and from 92s. 6d. to 95s., c.i.f.; sliced, 115s., spot.

GINGER.—African on the spot, f.a.q., 85s. per cwt. and for shipment, 75s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3 is firm at 105s. on the spot. New-crop for January-March 1954 shipment, 99s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan cleaned sorts on the spot are 93s. 6d. per cwt.; afloat, 87s., c.i.f.; and for shipment 84s. 6d., c.i.f. New-crop, February-March, 85s.

HENNA. — Indian green leaves are at 90s. per cwt. on the spot and 65s., c.i.f. December - January shipment; brown leaves, 65s., spot. Sudanese are 100s., spot.

HYDRASTIS. — Root is 21s. per lb. landed terms.

IPECACUANHA.—Nicaraguan for shipment is 53s. per lb., c.i.f.; Colombian, 50s., c.i.f. nominal. Matto Grosso, 44s., spot.

KARAYA.—No. 1 gum on the spot is scarce at 190s. per cwt.; No. 2 is 140s.; No. 1, for shipment, 185s., c.i.f.

KOLA NUTS.—African halves are available on the spot at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., 4d., c.i.f., for shipment.

LOBELIA.—Herb is scarce on the spot. Nominal value 3s. 6d. per lb.

MACE. — West Indian pale blade is 7s. 9d. per lb., for shipment, 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f.

MENTHOL.—Spot, Chinese is about 35s. per lb., duty paid, and for shipment, 28s. 9d., c.i.f.

MERCURY. — Nominal spot value is £61 15s. per flask (76 lb.), ex warehouse.

MYRRH.—Aden selected sorts are quoted at £16 per cwt. on the spot. Siftings are from £7 10s. to £8 10s., and granulated £13.

NUTMEGS. — West Indian 80's quoted at 2s. 9d. per lb. on the spot and 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f., for shipment.

ORANGE PEEL.—Thin-cut is 2s. 2d. per lb., duty paid.

ORRIS ROOT.—Offers of average quality Florentine are 160s. per cwt., nominal, ex-warehouse.

PEPPER.—Quiet. White Sarawak is offering at 6s. 9d. per lb., spot, with 6s. 6d., c.i.f., quoted for afloat parcels. Black Sarawak, special quality, is 6s. 3d. per lb., spot and 5s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM.—*Peltatum* is 336s. per cwt. on the spot.

QUASSIA.—Shipment offers are 30s. 9d. per cwt., c.i.f.

QUILLAIA. — Whole bark is 140s. per cwt. on the spot. Cut is 155s.

RAUWOLFIA (SERPENTINA). — Offers for prompt shipment are at 4s. 6d., c.i.f.

RHUBARB, Chinese. — Spot offerings include: round Shensi at 12s. 3d. per lb.; rough round high dried, sound at from 6s. to 8s. 6d. and wormy from 3s. 6d. to 4s.

SAFFRON. — Mancha superior is about 155s. and selecta, 160s. per lb.

SANDARAC.—Morocco is 12s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

SARASPARILLA. — Jamaican native red is 2s. 9d. per lb. on the spot. Forward offers are 2s. 6d., c.i.f.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Very firm. Turkish 165s., to 167s. 6d. per cwt., duty paid, spot London. No Cyprian yet available on spot. CARAWAY.—Dutch are steady on spot with sellers at 97s. 6d. per cwt., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian is quiet at 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., spot. CORIANDER.—Unchanged on spot. Moroccan is 56s. per cwt., duty paid (52s. 6d. per cwt. in bond); English has been sold at 75s. Moroccan for shipment has advanced to 42s. 6d., c.i.f.

CUMIN.—Quiet and unchanged. Spot, Cyprian is 130s. per cwt.; Moroccan 127s. 6d., duty paid. Shipment: Cyprian, 120s.; Moroccan, 102s. 6d. per cwt. both c.i.f., London. DILL.—Indian is unchanged at 85s. per cwt., spot London.

FENNEL.—Market weak, Indian offering at 150s. per cwt. spot London. FENUGREEK.—Firm; Moroccan is 46s. 6d. per cwt., duty paid, spot. Shipment is quoted at 40s., c.i.f., London. MUSTARD.—English is 75s. to 80s. per cwt., according to quality

SELLAC.—Spot quotations are:—F.O.T.N. pure 260s.; F.O. standard No. 1, 267s. 6d.; fine orange, 275s. to 320s. per cwt., ex-London warehouse.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—Spot material has been cleared.

STROPHANTHUS.—Kombé, 100 per cent. is about 11s. per lb., on the spot, and *Gratus*, 17s. 6d.

WAXES.—BEES.—Dar-es-Salaam spot, 420s. per cwt., December-January shipment, 404s., c.i.f. Benguella, Sudanese and Abyssinian, 370s. c.i.f.; spot, 415s., duty paid; Benguella, 370s., c.i.f., and 425s., duty paid. CANDELILLA.—Spot is unchanged at 635s. per cwt. CARNAUBA.—Prime yellow on the spot is 1,080s. per cwt.; afloat, 1,060s., shipment 1,000s., c.i.f.; fatty grey is 760s. on the spot; shipment, 705s. to 735s., c.i.f. as to position.

MONTAN.—Rebeck crude on the spot is 125s. per cwt. OURICURI.—Spot 0.5 per cent. impurities, 705s. per cwt. SPERMACETI.—Case lots are about 1s. 9d. per lb.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—B.P. is from 6s. to 7s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

ANISE.—Firm. Spot supplies are now about 7s. 4d. per lb.; forward 7s. 3d., c.i.f.

CARAWAY. — English-distilled is offered at 45s.; imported oils are from 19s. 6d. per lb. for spot.

CARDAMOM.—Price per lb. is from 310s.

CASSIA. — Original drums are about 13s. per lb. for spot and 10s., c.i.f.

CEDARWOOD. — Spot quotations for African are from 4s. 9d. per lb.

CELERY.—Quotations are from 125s. per lb.

CINNAMON. — B.P. oil on the spot is quoted at from 60s. per lb. English bark oil is offered from 23s. per oz. Ceylon leaf is from 9s. per lb.

CITRONELLA. — Firm. Prices (per lb.) are:—Ceylon, spot, 3s. 9d. per lb., and shipment, 3s. 10d., c.i.f.; Java, 6s., duty paid; Formosa, 5s. 9d., c.i.f.

CLOVES. — Madagascar leaf is firm at 12s. per lb., duty paid, and 10s., c.i.f., for shipment.

CORIANDER.—Russian-seed oil is 147s. 6d. per lb.

CUBEB.—English-distilled is 55s. per lb. and imported, 47s. 6d.

CUMIN. — Quotations for English-distilled oil are about 75s. per lb. and imported, 60s.

EUCALYPTUS. — Drum lots of 70 to 75 per cent. eucalyptol on the spot are 5s. per lb., and 80 to 85 per cent., 5s. 6d.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet on the spot is quoted from 9s. 6d. per lb.

GARLIC.—English is from 55s. to 60s. per oz.

GINGER. — English-distilled oil is from 120s. per lb. Imported oils are available at from 65s. per lb.

HYDROCARPIUS.—Spot is offered at 2s. 2d. per lb.

JUNIPER BERRY. — Imported oils are offered at 17s. 6d. per lb., duty paid. English-distilled is offered at 75s. to 80s. per lb.

LAVANDIN. — Spot values are from 14s. 6d. per lb.

LAVENDER. — French, 40-42 per cent. linalol on the spot is about 40s. per lb.

LEMON.—B.P. (4 per cent. citral) on the spot is about 49s. per lb., and 45s., c.i.f.

LEMONGRASS. — Firm, East Indian is 7s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the spot and 7s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

LIME. — Supplies of West Indian distilled are offered from 45s. to 50s. per lb. on the spot.

NUTMEG. — English-distilled oil is from 42s. 6d. to 44s. per lb. Imported oil is offered at 25s. per lb., duty paid for drum lots.

ORANGE.—Spot offers for sweet vary as to quality and quantity. West African is 11s. 10d. and Jamaican, 10s. 6d. per lb.

ORIGANUM.—In original containers the price is 14s. per lb.

PATCHOULI.—Penang for shipment is 50s. per lb., c.i.f., with spot offers at 57s. 6d.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish oil on the spot is about 5s. 9d. per lb., duty paid, for B.P. quality.

RUE.—Spot offers are from 12s. 6d. per lb.

SAGE.—Spanish is offered at from 9s. per lb., spot.

SANDALWOOD. — Mysore is 70s. per lb. for 7 x 25-lb. tins.

SPEARMINT.—Offers of B.P.C. quality are from 57s. 6d. per lb.

THYME.—B.P.C. is about 9s. 6d. per lb.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, November 30

CROYDON PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION and BRANCH, Pembroke Hall, Wellesley Road, West Croydon, at 7 for 8 p.m. Showing of colour films by courtesy of Coty (England), Ltd.

HENDON AND EDGWARE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Green Man Hotel, Hale Lane, Edgware, at 8 p.m. Mr. R. B. Collins, F.R.P.S., on "Colour Photography."

Tuesday, December 1

BRIMINOHAM PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Imperial Hotel, Birmingham, at 8 p.m. Mr. T. C. Denston (Secretary, British Pharmacopoeia Commission) on "The B.P., 1953."

EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Angel Hotel, High Road, Ilford, Essex, at 8 p.m. Mr. G. H. Hughes (a member of the Society's Council) on "Today in the Pharmacy."

GLASGOW PHARMACY CLUB, Reid's tearooms, 34 Gordon Street, Glasgow, at 7.30 p.m. Whist drive. Tickets (5s, each) from Mr. W. Peebles, 110 Springfield Road, Glasgow, S.E.

HARROW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Baptist Church, College Road, Harrow, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. C. J. Gavay on "Disorders of Heart and Circulation."

SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, New Cross Inn, 323 New Cross Road, London, S.E.14, at 8 p.m. Dr. K. R. Capper (editor, scientific publications department of the Society) on "Formularies and Formulation."

Wednesday, December 2

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 7.30 p.m. Professor A. D. Macdonald on "Applied Pharmacology" (one of the series of lectures on the British Pharmacopoeia, 1953).

FEDERATION OF SOUTH-EASTERN PHARMACISTS, Ocean Hotel, Saltdean, Brighton, annual dinner. Tickets (price 16s. 6d. each) and further information from Mr. S. C. C. Tapp, 29A Portland Road, Worthing, Sussex.

NORWICH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, assembly house, Theatre Street, Norwich, at 7.15 for 7.45 p.m. Lecture and demonstration on "The Art of Colour Harmony Make-up" by a representative of Max Factor Hollywood & London (Sales), Ltd.

SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS, St. Ermin's Hotel, Caxton Street, London, S.W.1, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. J. Schulman (department of colloid science, Cambridge University) on "Molecular Interactions at the Solid-liquid Interface with Special Reference to Emulsions Stabilised with Solid Particles."

SOCIETY OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS AND OTHER ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, Chemical Society's meeting room, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1, at 7 p.m. Professor C. H. Gray (department of chemical pathology, King's College Hospital) on "Recent Advances in Medical Chemistry" (members only).

Thursday, December 3

BRADFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Great Northern Victoria Hotel, Bridge Street, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. W. J. Elder (a member of the Society's Council) on "Current Pharmaceutical Affairs."

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and BRANCH, council chamber, Houldsworth Hall, Manchester, at 7.45 p.m. Professor H. Brindle and Mr. L. H. Boardman leading discussion on "Recent Amendments to the National Formulary."

THAMES VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Kingston Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, at 7.45 p.m. Miss D. Murgatroyd (superintendent, Clapham Pricing Bureau) on "The Work of the Pricing Bureau."

Friday, December 4

EXETER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, assembly rooms, South Street, Exeter, at 7.30 p.m.

Films: "A Story of Halibut Oil" and "Colloids in Medicine" presented by Mr. R. T. M. Haines (Crookes Laboratories, Ltd.).

HULL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION and BRANCH, Imperial Hotel, Hull, at 8 p.m. Members' evening.

MERSEYSIDE BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS, Y.W.C.A. room, 18 Slater Street, Liverpool, at 7.15 for 7.45 p.m. Lecture and demonstration on "Make-up" by Mrs. N. Riddell (Yardley & Co., Ltd.).

SOUTH-WEST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION and BRANCH, Lambeth Town Hall, Acre Lane, London, S.W.2, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. W. R. Roberts (chief inspector to the Pharmaceutical Society) on "A Commentary on Poisons Law."

Advance Information

CHELSEA PHARMACY ASSOCIATION is holding a Christmas Party at Chelsea Polytechnic on December 11. All past-students invited. Tickets (price 3s, each) from Mr. T. R. Jamieson at the Polytechnic.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and BIOLOGICAL METHODS GROUP, SOCIETY OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS AND OTHER ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS are holding a symposium on "The Assay and Detection of Pyrogens" at University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.1, on December 11 at 2.30 and 5.10 p.m. Those intending to attend should notify Dr. K. R. Capper, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, as soon as possible. Summaries of papers to be read are available on request.

TRADE MARKS

From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 11

For perfumes and essential oils (3)

BUSH, 721,927, by W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., London, E.8.

For chemicals used in the manufacture of dentifrices (1)

GARDOL, 719,640, by Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., New Jersey.

For medicines all containing aluminium hydroxide gel (5)

BANTOGEL, 721,422, by Wynlit Laboratories, Ltd., London, W.8.

For veterinary preparations (5)

VETPEN, 715,907, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

FOTOGEL, B716,256, by Evans Medical Supplies, Ltd., Liverpool. ALGOVISK, 720,828, by The Algological Co., London, S.E.15. MYANESIN, 721,850, by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1. NEO-ENDRINE, 722,340, by John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd., London, N.16.

For insecticides (5)

ANTEXIT, B720,815, by Produx Industries, Ltd., Luton.

For chemical products for use in pharmacy (5)

BUSH, 721,928, by W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., London, E.8.

For sponges (other than sponges made of rubber) (2)

DEK, 720,044, by Walter Goldhill, Ltd., London, N.W.6.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 18

For fertilisers for tomato plants (1)

GROMATO, 715,916, by the Cannock Agricultural Co., Ltd., Bridgtown, Staffs.

For chemical reagents and indicators, and ion-exchange materials (1)

PERTONE, 716,982, by the Colborne Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.3.

For chemical products for use as emulsifying agents (1)

BITRAN, 721,239, by Grovers (Chemicals), Ltd., Leeds.

For dentifrices and preparations for cleaning artificial dentures (3)

PRO, 711,770, by the Lambert Co., Jersey City, U.S.A.

For soaps, perfumes and non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

Device of man in old fashioned hat, dated 1782, 721,029, by Silhouette Cosmetics, Dorking.

For all goods (3)

MYSTIQUE, 717,537, by Scherk, Ltd., London, E.C.4.

For powdered glucose (5)

CERLOSE, 710,547, by Corn Products Refining Co., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

PENATRON, 719,287, by S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., Barnet. MYOLGIN, 722,805, by Allied Laboratories, Ltd., London, W.I. TELL-TALE, 712,764, by Burdall's, Ltd., Sheffield. ALGERIL, 719,683, by Farbenfabrik Bayer A.G., Leverkusen, Germany. CORTEF, 720,752, by Upjohn of England, Ltd., London, E.C.2.

For veterinary substances (5)

HALUS, 722,345, by Halus Minerals, Ltd., Sudbury, Suffolk.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

Booklets and Leaflets

CRODA, LTD., Croda House, Snaith, Goole, Yorks: "Solan Water-Soluble Lanolin." Data sheet, p. 1.

DENNISON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Minerva Road, Park Royal, London, N.W.10: "How to Decorate Windows with Crêpe Paper," pp. 28, price 2s. 6d. Fully illustrated in two colours. The book describes the sequence of operations involved in decorating windows with crêpe paper. One feature illustrates twelve specimen window backgrounds, each accompanied by instructions for its erection with information on the quantity of crêpe paper needed for a window of a given size.

Show Material

PHILIPS ELECTRICAL, LTD., Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2: Christmas window bill for the Philishave dry shaver, 13 x 10 in.

SPONCEL, LTD., Woldham Road, Bromley, Kent: Sets of display pieces for use with Spontex sponge dispensers.

Medical Propaganda

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S, LTD., Bethnal Green, London, E.2: "A New Bearing on Gastro-Enteritis" (4-p. leaflet on Guanimycin); "Ethinine Containing Phocodine" (4-p. leaflet).

BRITISH SCHERING, LTD., 229 Kensington High Street, London, W.8: "Malidone" (8-p. booklet).

CIBA LABORATORIES, LTD., Horsham, Sussex: "Steroid Hormone Therapy with Crystules" (10-p. booklet); "Aprexoline" (16-p. booklet).

ELI LILLY & CO., LTD., Basingstoke, Hants: "Sedatumin", "Amesec", "Neolin", "Lextron", "Duracillin A.S." (blotters); "Dextyal", "Neolin", "Liquacillin", "Surfathesin", "Amytal and Belladonna" (cards).

ROCHE PRODUCTS, LTD., Welwyn Garden City, Herts: "Prostigmin" (blotter).

ROUSSEL LABORATORIES, LTD., 843 Harrow Road, London, N.W.10: "Cortisone-Roussel" (20-p. booklet); "Chilblains Prophylaxis-Sterogyl 15" (card).

LOCAL OFFICERS

Pharmaceutical Associations

Association of Glasgow Pharmacists.—President, Mr. K. Scatthard; Vice-president, Mr. H. Kerrigan; Treasurer, Mr. A. M. Malcolm; Secretary, Mr. R. Donald, 301 Cumberland Street, Glasgow, C.5.

Pharmaceutical Society

Sheffield Branch.—The secretary (Mr. S. Durham) has changed his address to 42 Fossdale Road, Sheffield, 7.

Pharmaceutical Committees

Sheffield.—The secretary, Mr. S. Durham, has changed his address to 42 Fossdale Road, Sheffield, 7.



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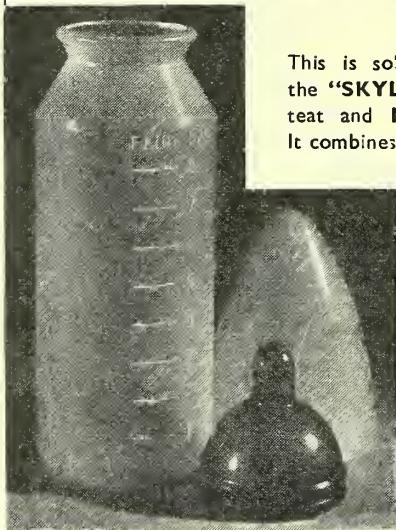
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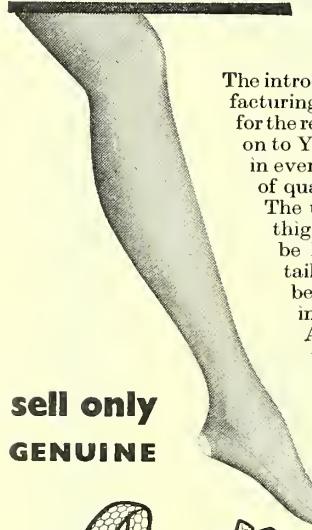
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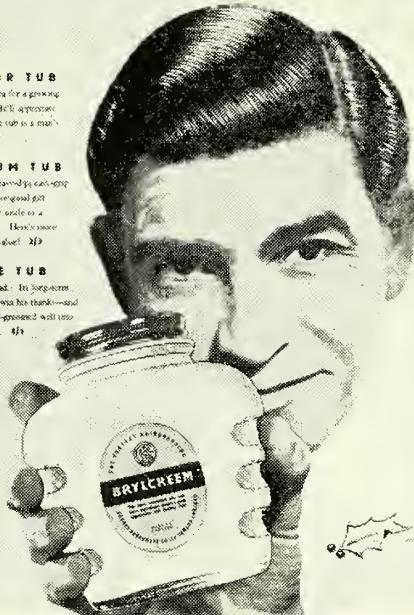
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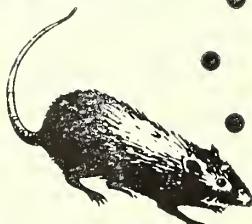
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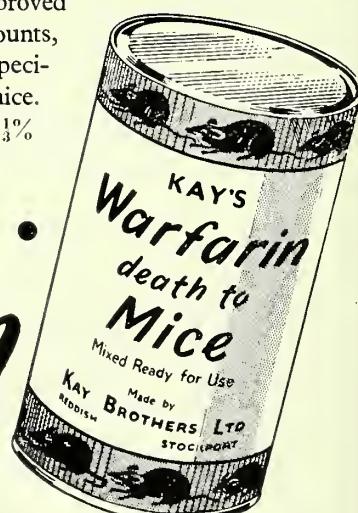
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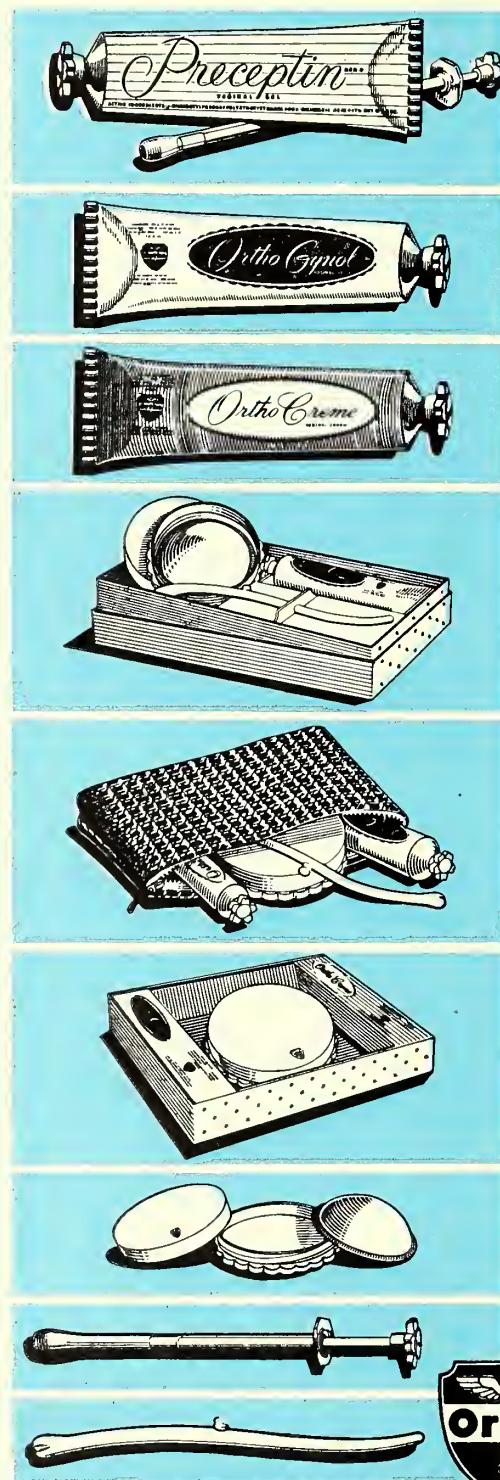
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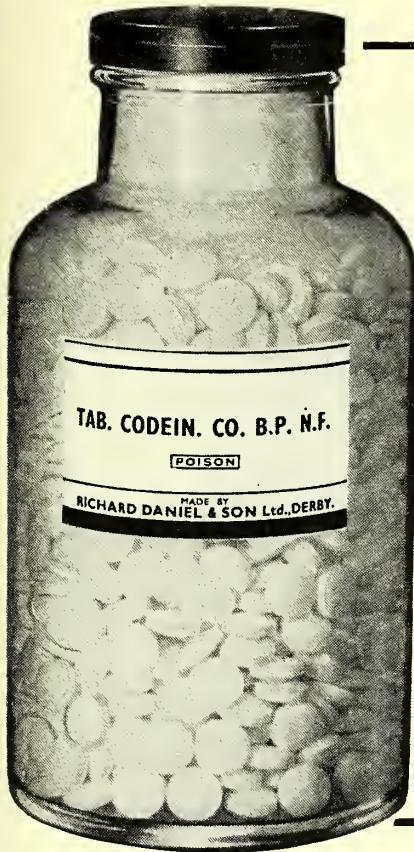
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Owing to the necessity for complete re-organisation of the factory of Damancy & Co. Ltd., at WARE, in order to cope with the rapidly increasing demand for their SPECIALISED X-RAY PRODUCTS, arrangements have now been completed with JOHN RICHARDSON & CO. (LEICESTER) LTD., for them to take over the manufacture and sale of the complete range of Damancy's DELLIPSOID & TABLET PRODUCTION.

The entire TABLET Plant of Damancy & Co. Ltd., has been moved to Leicester and will be operating there as from DECEMBER 1st, 1953, with at least one Senior member of their Staff in charge.

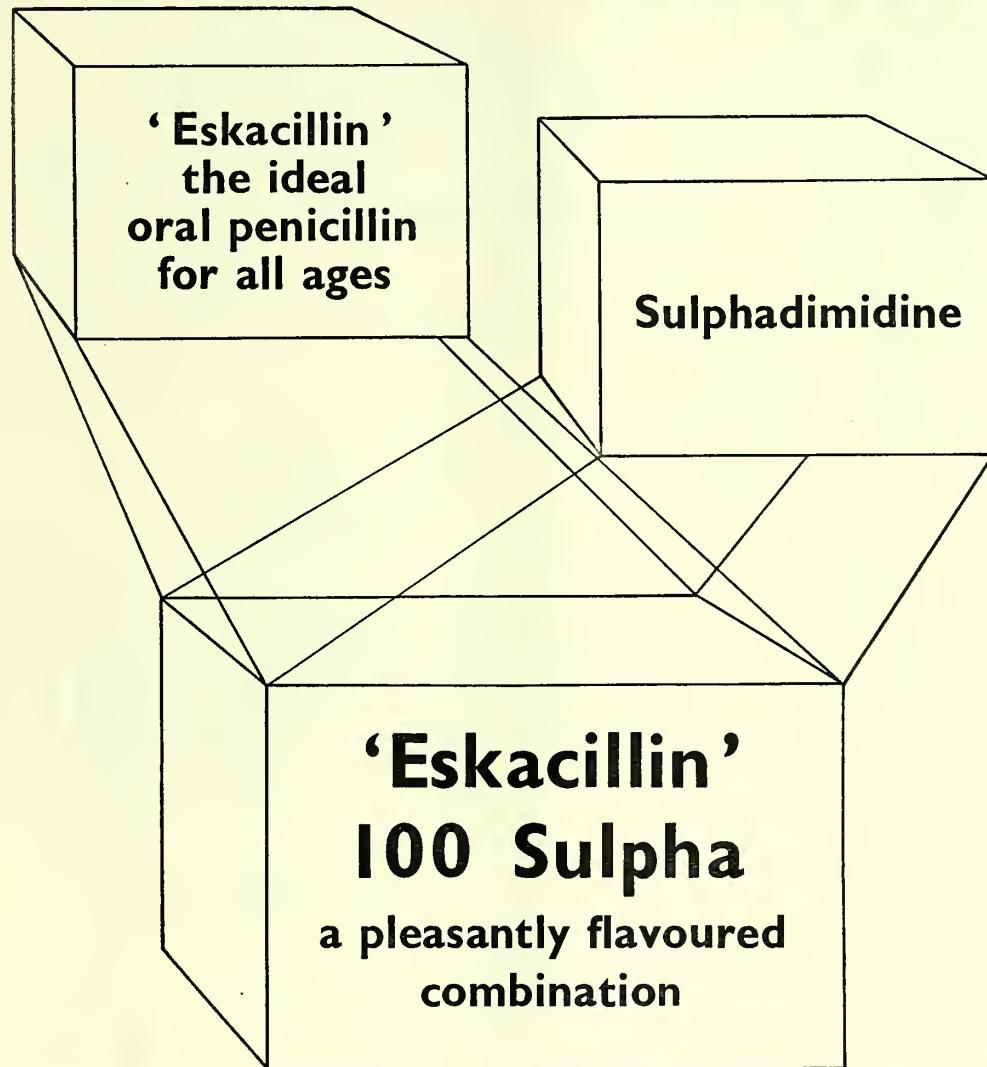
After the above date, to avoid delay in execution, please send all orders for DELLIPSOIDS, OVALS, SPECIALITY & OFFICIAL TABLETS, ANAESTHETIC-ANTISEPTIC and MELOCAMP LOZENGES direct to :—

John Richardson & Co. (Leicester) Ltd.
EVINGTON VALLEY ROAD, LEICESTER

Orders for DAMANCY LIQUID PREPARATIONS & OINTMENTS will continue to be dealt with by them at WARE.

Damancy & Co. Ltd.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
WARE
Hertfordshire

NEW 'ESKACILLIN' 100 SULPHA



'Eskacillin' 100 Sulpha has been introduced as a result of the increasing interest in the use of penicillin-sulphonamide combinations. 'Eskacillin' 100 Sulpha combines 'Eskacillin' — the firmly established liquid oral penicillin—with sulphadimidine, one of the most frequently prescribed sulphonamides. There will be a considerable prescription

demand this winter for this palatable, easily administered new preparation—so please make sure you hold adequate stocks.

'Eskacillin' 100 Sulpha is available, on prescription only, in 2 fl. oz. (56 ml.) bottles. Each standard medical teaspoonful (1 fl. dram : 3.5 ml.) contains 100,000 I.U. crystalline potassium penicillin G and 0.5 g. sulphadimidine.

MENLEY & JAMES, LIMITED, COLDHARBOUR LANE, LONDON, S.E.5
ECT123

for Smith Kline & French International Co., owner of the trade mark 'Eskacillin'



Frank
MACOWAL
& YANATAS
Ltd.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
ESTABLISHED 1894

Offer their services for the
manufacture to your formulae and
particular requirements, packaging
and despatch of →

**COSMETIC, TOILET,
PHARMACEUTICAL &
HOUSEHOLD PREPARATIONS**

All enquiries treated as strictly confidential.

WILLSHAW STREET · LONDON · S.E.14

Phone TIDeway 3846

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT



The small sized 'Alasil' Tablets are now labelled as

Alasil

Tablets for Children

*with special
dosage instructions*

- **Correct dosage**

Alasil 'Juvenile' Tablets are conveniently dosed. Each contains 3.4 gr. Aspirin B.P., the average amount for children aged 6 years. Half of one Tablet provides 1.7 gr., an absolutely safe dose at 3 years. Children aged 10 years may take 2 'Juvenile' Tablets (6.8 gr.).

- **Tolerability**

The combination of 'Alocol' (Colloidal Alumin. Hydrox. B.P.C.) and aspirin in 'Juvenile' Tablets provides the same advantage of buffering as in the adult sizes, but with greater significance for children, who tolerate less well the gastric irritation which may be caused by the use of aspirin alone.

• Safety

It is important to note that Alasil 'Juvenile' Tablets are not coloured or flavoured.

ALASIL 'Juvenile' TABLETS

as well as the adult-size tablets are permissible on N.H.S. scripts (Category 4).

14

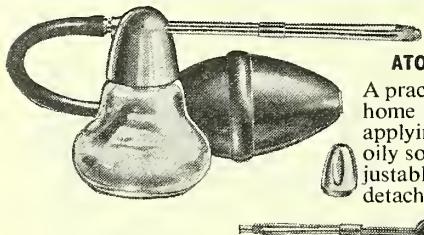
A. WANDER LIMITED, 42 Upper Grosvenor St., Grosvenor Sq., London W.1. Phone: GROsvenor 3931 (10 lines).



Designed for specific uses -

DEVILBISS atomizers

DeVilbiss offer for general use a complete series of instruments that satisfy the highest medical requirements.

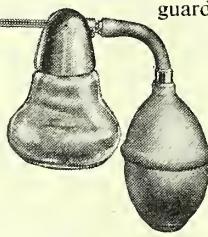


ATOMIZER No. 15

A practical hospital and home use atomizer for applying aqueous and oily solutions. With adjustable spray tip and detachable fluted nasal guard.

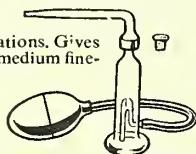
POWDER BLOWER No. 36

Diffuses powder evenly and perfectly. Adjustable tip.



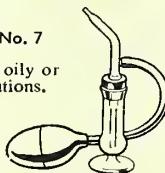
ALL-GLASS NEBULIZER No. 5

For inhalations. Gives a mist of medium fineness.



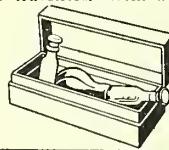
ALL-GLASS ATOMIZER No. 7

Suitable for oily or aqueous solutions.



ALL-GLASS POCKET NEBULIZER No. 6

Invaluable to travellers. With a vial to hold extra solution.



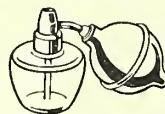
ALL-GLASS NEBULIZER No. 40

For aerosol therapy. Volume of vapour can be increased by removing the stopper from the vent hole in the side.



NASAL ATOMIZER No. 20

Produces a medium spray from either oily or aqueous solutions.

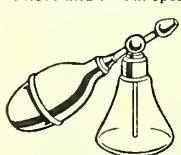


SPRAY No. 326

For spraying disinfectants and other solutions from original container. Ideal for demonstrating perfume and toilet water.

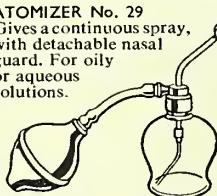
ATOMIZER No. 82

A nose and throat spray for either oily or aqueous solutions.



ATOMIZER No. 29

Gives a continuous spray, with detachable nasal guard. For oily or aqueous solutions.



THE AEROGRAPH CO. LTD

(Atomizer Division)

Lower Sydenham, London, S.E.26

TELEPHONE: SYDENHAM 6060 (8 LINES)

T.A. 5723

Carries 12 times its weight

**The New and Improved
"TOUGHNESS"**
Lightweight

**ALL METAL
TROLLEY**

An exceptionally handy, easily manoeuvrable, extremely strong Trolley, ideal for transporting large packages, sacks, barrels and drums, etc. Light in weight (only 14 lbs) and silent running on large rubber-cushioned tyres on industrial type wheels. Welded tubular metal frame with large wheel guards. Finished in green gloss stoved paint. Suitable for Showroom or Stock Room.

Height : 38½ ins. Shoe : 9 ins. Width : 13 ins. Diam. of wheels : 6½ ins. Wheel track : 16 ins. **75/-**
Carriage paid.

Guaranteed to carry 1½ cwt.

BRITISH RAWHIDE

BELTING CO. Ltd.,

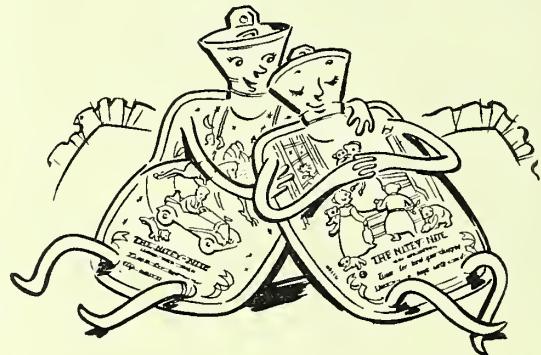
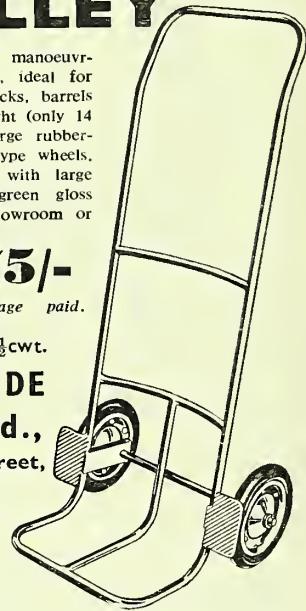
246/248, Gt. Portland Street,
London, W.I.

Tel: EUSTON 6404 (9 lines)

Also at:

15 Paradise St. Liverpool.

Tel: Royal 6515 (3 lines)



Warm and happy! A moulded hot water bottle that brings perfect comfort. Equally popular with mother and baby. Engraved with three lovely exclusive designs and made in Pink and blue.

NITEY-NITE^{REGD.} CHILDREN'S HOT WATER BOTTLE

Also full size bottles with new surface engravings

Write for the name of your nearest wholesaler to:—
HYTEX LIMITED, 304 LATIMER ROAD, LONDON, W.13
Ladbroke 1445

More power to Optrex this winter



WINTER... In winter the atmosphere of the big cities is foul with suspended dirt. You would be shocked if you could see how much of this microscopic grit and dust is deposited every day on the delicate membranes of your eyes. In a fog you can actually *feel* these particles pricking and stinging. Often the natural defences of the eye are insufficient and the result is discomfort, irritation, soreness and even inflammation. All this can be avoided by regular use of Optrex. The improvement in the health and comfort of your eyes is remarkable.



IS HARD... Almost certainly you have to put up with long hours working by artificial light (often no better than one two-thousandths of sunlight). Second, working in an atmosphere thick with tobacco smoke impregnated with nicotine and carbon. Third, straining to read small print in buses and trains. Your eyes simply are not made for this kind of treatment. They react by becoming congested and painful. Headaches and nervous strain can be a direct result. In these conditions Optrex is a necessity, not a luxury.



ON YOUR EYES Whenever you suffer from a cold in the head or a touch of flu your eyes are hot and painful. Bathe them with Optrex. What a wonderful relief it brings. Never, never rub your eyes. It is a gross way to maltreat such delicate and perfect instruments. And if your fingers are not absolutely clean there is a very real danger of inflammation. The sensible thing is to soothe and refresh your eyes with Optrex — regularly. It is mildly antiseptic and it will keep your eyes pleasantly free from infection.



What a Relief Bathe your eyes with Optrex, and straight away, that is because Optrex not only cleanses, but prevents inflammation and infection, relieves congestion and eye-strain, and has a tonic effect on the circulation and tissues of the eye. For Optrex contains a plant extract and certain chemical salts in a perfectly "balanced" combination that is "isotonic" with the natural fluids of the eye. Buy a family-size bottle of Optrex today, use it regularly, and you will be delighted at the difference clear healthy eyes make to your general sense of well-being.

Oh for some Optrex
IT SOOTHES AND STRENGTHENS THE EYES

Optrex is a scientific eye lotion prepared under conditions of surgical cleanliness. Its regular use can be an important contribution to the health of your eyes. But in all cases of serious eye trouble you must call on professional advice immediately.

ECONOMICAL FAMILY SIZE 3/14 ALSO AT 2/4 AND 9/6.
Anatomically designed eye-bath 8d

In national dailies, provincial newspapers, in Radio Times, Women's and National Magazines, millions more readers than ever, are being reminded regularly this season that—"Winter is hard on your eyes", how eye care is vital, especially in winter, and how Optrex can help. We reproduce one of the new full-page ads which has already appeared in Illustrated. This is typical of the forceful, direct messages, scheduled in various sizes, for this winter's greatly increased Optrex campaign. It is a fact that sales of Optrex are rising all the time. Are you getting your share of this increased business?



KELDON LIMITED · WADSWORTH ROAD · PERIVALE · MIDDLESEX

*They make WINTER WARMER
and your SALES BETTER!*



Get a supply of

Winta-Warma

MOULDED HOT WATER BOTTLES

(Dunlop manufacture)

WITHOUT HANDLE

Each	Retail
4/1½	5/11

Another reliable moulded bottle to have in stock—

Certor HOT WATER BOTTLES

	Each	Retail		Each	Retail
With handle	4/6	6/9	Without handle	4/1½	5/11

Display sleeve for either bottle sent with orders. Good range
of other hot water bottles, including children's bottles

MACDONALD & SON LTD

HOPE MILLS

POLLARD STREET

MANCHESTER 4

From the Carnegie Range of Fine Chemicals

**SODIUM *p*-AMINOSALICYLATE
POWDER**

CARNEGIES OF WELWYN LTD

Telegrams: 'CARNEGIES, WELWYN GARDEN CITY'

Telephone: WELWYN GARDEN 5001

(6 lines)

Presenting
ILLMOND
COTTON WOOL DISPENSER
(PLEATED FILLING)

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES

- ★ Only as much as you need is pulled out at a time
- ★ Package has tuck-in ends and can be re-sealed
- ★ Cotton wool kept clean throughout
- ★ Elegant design of pack appropriate for a lady's dressing table



Wholesale only—

E. ILLINGWORTH & Co.

Telephone
LOW MOOR 400/4

(Bradford) Ltd.

ESTABLISHED ALMOST 100 YEARS

Telegrams
ILLMOND, BRADFORD

SHELF MILLS, SHELF, N. HALIFAX, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND

Raywarp pack a pretty punch!

Glance

at these new Raywarp Packs: there's no mistaking what they're selling—Charm in Slumbernets. And how strikingly they succeed! Imagine how they will catch your customers' eyes.

These immensely popular nets will be more in demand now than ever—there's nothing sleepy about sales in Raywarp Slumbernets. And these delightful new packs keep.....

Raywarp ahead

RAYWARP TEXTILES LIMITED
ALFRED STREET NORTH, NOTTINGHAM

Raywarp
SLUMBER NETS

**Belfast shop owner wins
£100 plus 3 months'
FREE STOCK in 2nd month
Modess contest**

Once more the entry for this contest was large and enthusiastic and Johnson & Johnson again awarded 26 special consolation prizes. Whether yours is a large or small shop you can win next month because there are equal chances for all. And by selling Modess quality sanitary towels you do nothing but good to your reputation. So enter now! Your sales assistants will be keen to win the glamorous first prize and you can profit to the tune of 3 months' free stock.



Here is the winner of the October Modess Sales Contest—Miss Evelyn Ferguson, who owns and runs a small retail shop at 422 Ormeau Road, Belfast. She is seen receiving a £100 cheque from the Johnson and Johnson representative, which she chose instead of a glamorous dress and trip to London. Miss Ferguson was one of the runners-up in the September contest and her sales effort to win in October was most remarkable. As owner of her shop she also receives 3 months' free stock of Modess.

*Special consolation prizes in EDINBURGH • LONDON
NOTTINGHAM • RIPLEY, DERBYSHIRE • WARWICK • WEYMOUTH*

ENTER NOW FOR THE DECEMBER CONTEST!

Details in every 4 gross pack of Modess towels or from Personal Products Division of

Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain) Ltd., 6, Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2.

Another best-seller!

GREAT NEWS! Here's yet another sure-fire selling certainty from Maw's—obtainable as always "from chemists only"—the Dinky Feeder. Whether a baby is naturally fed or not, the unique Dinky Feeder is a boon from birth right through babyhood.

The Dinky Feeder is the ideal way of giving orange-juice, medicine or a soothing drink. A unique miniature feeder and pacifier—all in one!



Mothers of young infants will thank you for introducing them to the Dinky. You will find it a brisk and profitable seller.



DINKY FEEDER

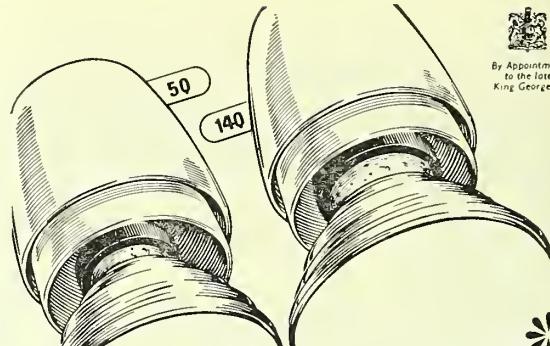
Retail price, in carton complete with cleaning brush, in attractive display outer.

1'9

14'.

*S Maw Son and Sons Limited
Barnet England*

M. 7



NEW! TWO CUPS*

**for THERMOS 2-pint flasks
at no additional cost**



Another good reason why

IT PAYS YOU TO SELL

THERMOS
REGD. TRADE MARK

THERMOS (1925) LIMITED · SEYMOUR ROAD · LEYTON
LONDON · E. 10 Telephone: LEYtonstone 4961



VELTIS MEDICATED EMOLlient CREAM

NON-GREASY, PERFUMED
AND NON - PERFUMED

Veltis soothes irritated and roughened Epidermis.

RESTORES AND MAINTAINS
A SMOOTH TEXTURE

Invaluable in all seasons for the care and protection of the skin, and equally suitable for baby's toilet.

Prices	Retail	Trade	P. Tax
40 gm. tube (Perfumed)	2/4	12/6	9/2
2 oz. jar "	4/-	22/-	16/1½
2 oz. jar (Unperfumed)	3/-	22/-	5/4½
1 lb. jar "	—	12/-	3/-
1 lb. jar (Perfumed)	—	12/-	9/-



BENGUE & CO., LTD.,

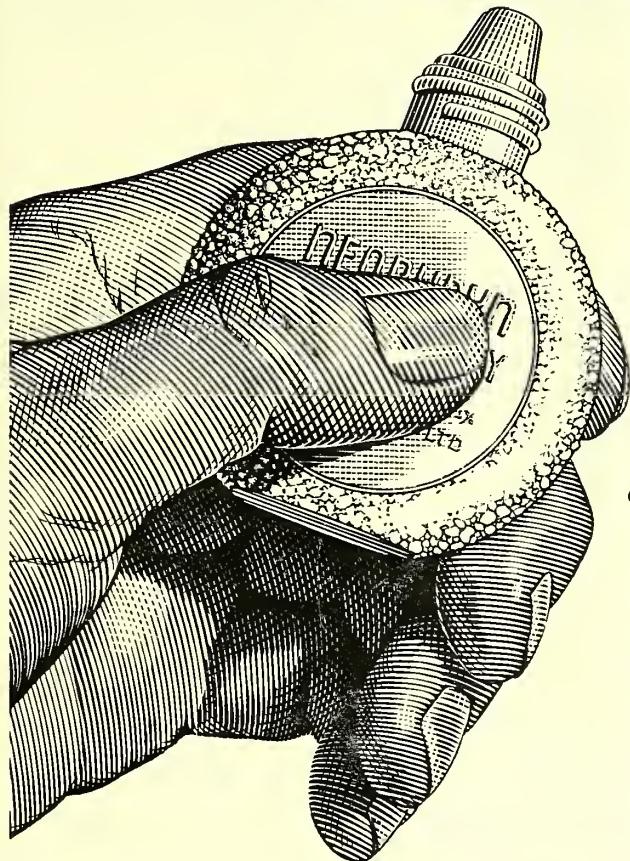
Manufacturing Chemists

PATA

MOUNT PLEASANT, ALPERTON, WEMBLEY, MIDDLESEX



NEW- Nasal spray with NEOPHRYN



This powerful nasal decongestant is now available as a spray. Neat and unobtrusive, the new 'Neophryn' nasal spray can be carried in the pocket or handbag and is always available when needed. It has a special micro-jet tip designed to give an adequate dose of 'Neophryn' in a fine even spray.

Chemists can confidently recommend 'Neophryn'—
the safe decongestant.

NEOPHRYN

Trade Mark

'Neophryn' Nasal Drops
and 1% solution (for
specialist practice) are
also available.

Manufactured in England by

BAYER PRODUCTS LTD., Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2

Associated export company: WINTHROP PRODUCTS LIMITED, LONDON.

SHOW YOUR CUSTOMERS WHY

*Grippy doesn't
go bald!*

NEW GRIPPY'S got a *new* selling point! It's reinforced with two extra rows of nylon tufts right down the middle. So it doesn't go bald before its time! Add looks, design, novelty and—well, it's no wonder customers find Grippy hard to resist!

More and more people are asking for Grippy—it's the only nationally, regularly advertised nailbrush in the country. Stock Grippy—put the beautiful displays on your counter. Your profits will rise!



GRIPPY

THE NEVER-SLIP NAILBRUSH
WITH THE REINFORCED CENTRE

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

SPECIALISTS in the Manufacture of

**PURE WHITE ABSORBENT GAUZES,
AND BANDAGES**

**Hospital and B.P.C./N.H.I. Qualities
Plain and Sterilised**



**WOVEN BLEACHED AND PACKED IN
OUR MODERN HYGIENIC FACTORIES**

**AT
DUDLEY AND BLACKBURN**



**SUPPLIERS TO GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS,
HOSPITALS, WHOLESALERS, ETC.**

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RUSSELL HALL • DUDLEY • WORCS



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with a fine reputation

Monsanto is one of the largest producers and suppliers of acetyl salicylic acid BP to the world's manufacturers.

Monsanto's salicylate products are in plentiful supply, with immediate delivery assured. Acetyl salicylic acid is available in powder, crystal or granular form (ASPIRGRAN*), ready for direct tabletting. Other pharmaceutical chemicals include:—

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Acid BP, P.C.M.X., P.C.M.C., Cresantol*-15, Cresantol*-3, D.C.M.X.

Write for full information.

(*Registered Trade Marks)

MONSANTO CHEMICALS LIMITED,
Victoria Station House,
Victoria Street,
London, S.W.1.



In association with:— Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, U.S.A. Monsanto Ltd., Montreal. Monsanto Chemicals (Australia) Ltd., Melbourne. Monsanto Chemicals of India Ltd., Bombay. Representatives in the world's principal cities.

**SECURE
EXTRA
SALES**



with

DEXTROSOL
BRAND
GLUCOSE
TABLETS

for instant energy

Delicately flavoured, 'Dextrosol' Glucose Tablets are a source of *immediate* energy — which gives them an *immediate* appeal to everyone!

for perfect purity

'Dextrosol' Glucose Tablets are perfectly pure. Moreover they contain over 98 per cent glucose (Dextrose Monohydrate).

for speedy sales

In test areas 'Dextrosol' Glucose Tablets have *proved* themselves to be really quick-selling. No sooner seen than sold! And remember—'Dextrosol' Tablets are an *entirely new line*.

FOR EXTRA PROFIT

—On every 10½d packet of
'Dextrosol' Glucose Tablets
you make

33½%
PROFIT

ORDER 'DEXTROSOL' GLUCOSE TABLETS NOW through your usual channels

DEXTROSOL GLUCOSE PRODUCTS
BRAND

Be on top of your World, too!

Members of the 1953 British
MOUNT EVEREST EXPEDITION

carried



10d. per packet

Now available in four flavours; Standard (Lemon), Lime, Orange or Strawberry

Simpkins of Sheffield

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BOOKSHOP

FOYLES
* * FOR BOOKS * *

ALL YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFT BOOKS

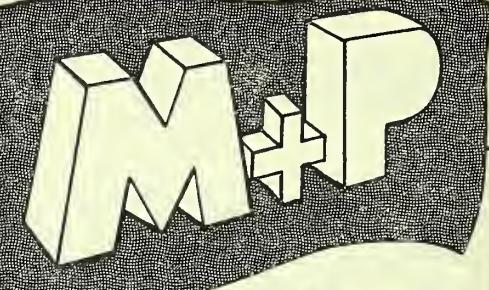
Subscriptions taken for British, American and continental magazines; and we have a first-class Postal Library.

Foyles have departments for Music, Records, Stationery, Handicraft Tools and Materials.

119-125 CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, W.C.2

Gerrard 5660 (16 lines) ★ Open 9-6 (Thur. 9-7)

Two minutes from Tottenham Court Road Station



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the standard of service
to pharmacists....*

... has always been the aim of the M+P organisation. How far it has succeeded is proved by the increasing number of Northern Pharmacists who rely on M+P facilities for the supply of almost everything a chemist sells. Drugs, dressings, sundries, as well as ethicals by all leading makers. Modern showrooms and ancillary departments. Callers welcomed, postal enquiries dealt with promptly.

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PHARMACEUTICALS LTD**

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BIGGER SALES
From Old-established Baby Remedy

OUR New National Publicity has special appeal to mothers, reaching at least 20 million of them, through Women's Magazines and the Daily and Weekly Press. Be ready to meet the large demand by building up your stocks of Nurse Harvey's Mixture now. It's a best seller! Display material is available on request.

NURSE HARVEY'S BABY POWDER (with olive oil) is rapidly gaining popularity. Be sure to include a supply in your next order.

O. Scruton & Co. Ltd. Barker Lane, York



**"ROADMASTER
NIGHTDRIVING GLASSES"**

—The new accessory that
every Motorist wants!

Manufacturers: **FISH OPTICAL CO. LTD.**★
McNeish House, 261 HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W.2

Tel.: CUNNINGHAM 8318 & 8267

★ Makers of the world-famous 'SUNGARD' Sunglasses

WE WANT

MILLAMALT

Sole Manufacturers:

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Wigan. (London Department 19 Brookside Rd. N.)



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Fine Chemicals



HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
Benzoyl Peroxide, Calcium Peroxide
Magnesium Peroxide, Zinc Peroxide
Urea Hydrogen Peroxide
Sodium Perborate
Sodium Percarbonate
Persulphates
Titanium Dioxide
Barium Sulphate B.P.
Sodium Lauryl Sulphate
Emulsifying Waxes

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**AN ALL COTTON WOOL PRODUCT
OF REPUTE**

ConSolute
Patent No. 410702
(Registered)

**SUPERFINE QUALITY
ALL WOOL SANITARY TOWELS**

**LOOPEd ENDS
NON-ABSORBENT BACK**

WHOLESALE ONLY

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SURGICAL DRESSINGS MANUFACTURERS
DYSART STREET, GREAT MOOR, STOCKPORT
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cream and tablets

available from all wholesalers

CLINICAL PRODUCTS LTD · RICHMOND · SURREY

RECOMMENDED FOR NERVES FOR OVER 70 YEARS

**Dr. NIBLETT'S
NERVE
SEDATIVE**

Retail price 6s. per
bottle including pur-
chase tax.

TRADE DISCOUNT 33½%

C. P. NIBLETT 10 LICHFIELD TERRACE, RICHMOND, SURREY
Telephone: RICHmond 3221

SPECIALITIES

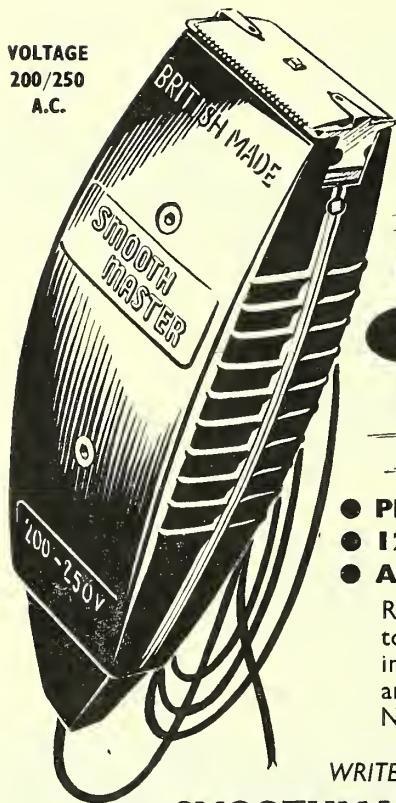
Ammonium Carbonate and Bicarbonate
Magnesium Carbonate and Sulphate
Chalk—Precipitated and Prepared
Glyceryl Mono Stearate · Naphthaline
Disinfectants · Cresylic Acid · Lysol
Detergents · Sulphur · Petroleum Jelly

DUNN BROTHERS'
SUCCRS. LTD.
1 BOOTH STREET · MANCHESTER
Established 76 years

TANNIC ACID AND DERIVATIVES

THE BRITISH DYEWOOD COMPANY LIMITED
19 ST. VINCENT PLACE GLASGOW, C 1

VOLTAGE
200/250
A.C.



NATIONALLY ADVERTISED

Smoothmaster

REGD.

ELECTRIC DRY SHAVER

RETAILS AT

39/6

INCLUDING P.T.

- PRECISION MADE
- FULLY TESTED
- 12 MONTHS GUARANTEE
- AUTOMATIC SELF-SHARPENING CUTTING BLADES

Retailing at the right price for every customer, an advertising campaign to popularise this reliable and efficient Electric Dry Shaver has started in the 'News Chronicle,' the 'Daily Herald,' the 'Sunday Empire News' and further display advertisements will be appearing in all the leading National Daily and Sunday papers.

IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT — ORDER NOW TO ENSURE DELIVERY.

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SIDNEY ST., SHEFFIELD, 1.

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Permanent utility!

There is *always* a use for the DOIDY Cup—for

INFANTS
AND
INVALIDS



The DOIDY Cup is popular because it not only functions as the "best ever" cup for baby up to THREE YEARS OLD but it becomes a permanent household need in times of illness. The special slant of the DOIDY solves the problem of drinking without spilling. The DOIDY is consistently advertised—good sales—good profits. In strong plastic in pastel pink, blue and cream. Also earthenware. Complete in attractive carton. Retails at 3/11.

DOIDY
A NEW SLANT ON CUPS

Obtainable from your wholesaler

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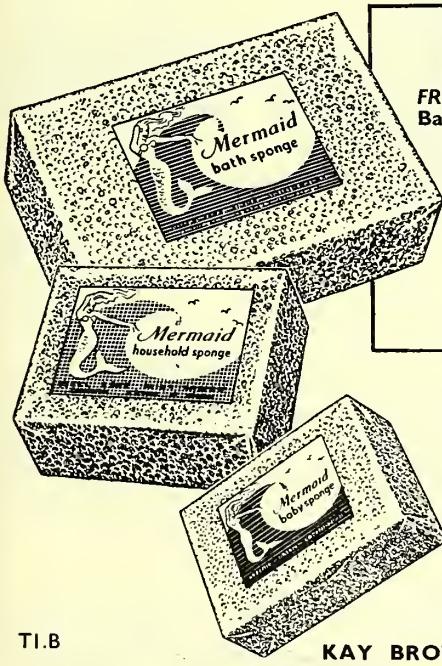
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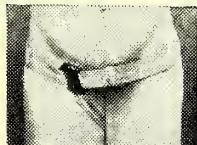
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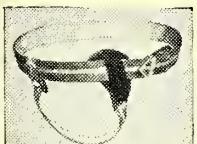
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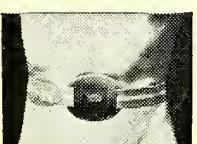
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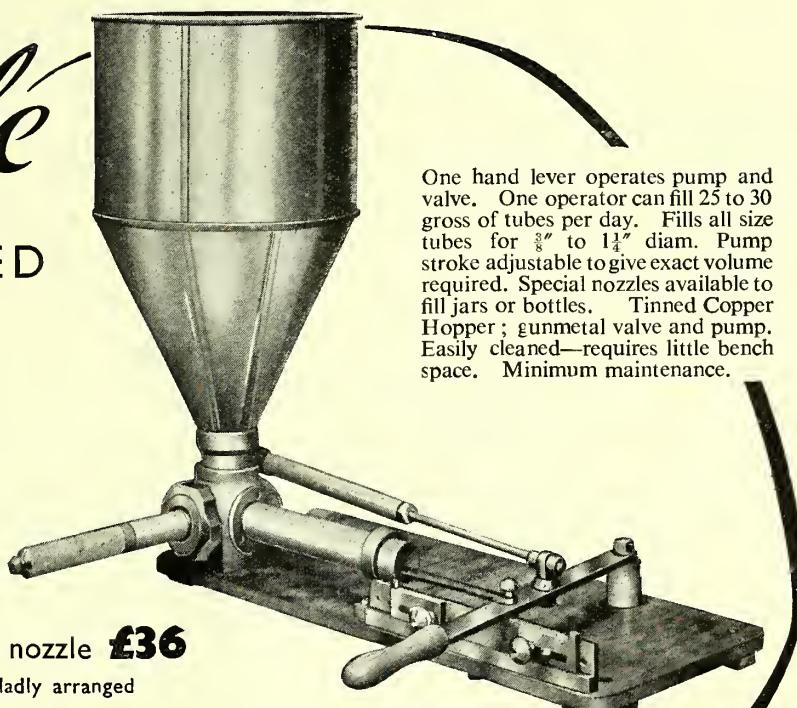
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